

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3853. — VOL. CXLII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913. With Coloured Portrait of Master Peter Scott; and Photogravure Supplement. SIXPENCE.

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PAYING SIGNAL HONOUR TO THOSE DEAD IN THE FAR SOUTH: THE KING AT THE ST. PAUL'S MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CAPTAIN SCOTT AND HIS COMRADES—THE PLAYING OF THE "DEAD MARCH."

As we note elsewhere, under a double-page illustration dealing with the same subject, the King paid a very rare tribute on Friday, February 14, when he set aside precedent by personally attending the Memorial Service for the souls of Captain Scott and the four other members of the Southern Party who perished during their return from the South Pole. By his Majesty's wish, his visit was

regarded as strictly private, and it was without ceremony. The "Dead March," it may be noted, was played by the band of the Coldstream Guards, who specially desired to take part in the service. General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., representing Queen Alexandra, is seen in the pew to the King's right. In the pew on his left are seen Mr. Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Miss Violet Asquith, and Mr. Bonar Law.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT ST. PAUL'S.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ASK QUESBURY." AT THE GLOBE.

THE play on which Mr. Weedon Grossmith is relying just now to add to London's merriment—"Ask Quesbury," it is called by its author, Mr. T. Herbert Lea—suffers from the fact that it is neither actual farce nor true comedy, but is something between and combines features of both modes. Its characters are rather too vaguely mapped out to permit it to rule as comedy; its situations are often not sufficiently broadly comic for it to attain the vivacity of farce. Hence a heavy burden is laid on Mr. Grossmith's shoulders, who has to make more effort than ought really to be demanded by playwright of actor to keep his audience amused. If the play makes us laugh, as it does, this is more because of the adroit way in which Weedon Grossmith exploits his personality and gifts of pantomime than because of Mr. Lea's inventive-ness. Quesbury poses as an advocate of advanced morality; certain of his married friends, therefore, who have lawless instincts, think they can safely avail themselves of his hospitality. So we see the theoretical reformer embarrassed and shocked by an invasion of practical rebels, and complications increase as errant wife or gay husband seeks shelter in Quesbury's flat. Unfortunately, these various visitors are so thinly individualised, and their talk is so lacking in wit, that the dramatist fails to make anything like the capital he should out of his idea. Mr. Grossmith works manfully, as does Mr. Rudge Harding in the rôle of a jealous husband, Miss Daisy Thimm and Miss Maud Cressall look charming, Miss Shelley Catton is vivacious in a chambermaid part; but all are expected to make bricks without sufficient straw.

"LADY NOGGS." AT THE COMEDY.

It is hard to see why a dramatist of Miss Cicely Hamilton's thoughtfulness and originality should have deemed it worth while to adapt to the stage such trivial adventures as those which Mr. Edgar Jepson has written for the purposes of serial fiction round his child heroine, Lady Noggs. The girl herself, so precocious and yet so tomboyish, such a mixture of the angel and the enfant terrible, is a happy enough invention, and in the piece to which her little ladyship gives her name she exercises abundance of charm in the person of Miss Mary Glynn, a young actress who is delightfully natural and free from self-consciousness. But the plot of the play, with its fatuous Prime Minister and its melodramatic Russian countess, and the state papers which she tries to appropriate—oh, how silly and old-fashioned it all seems! Perhaps it is best looked upon as a nursery tale, a fairy romance of politics and high life; but even so it is only Noggs who keeps it entertaining. So long as she is at hand, we are fairly content. But there are painful moments when she is absent from the stage. Little Miss Glynn has various supporters, among them Mr. Lyston Lyle (the Premier), Mrs. Raleigh (the adventuress), Miss Mary Mackenzie (the governess) and Mr. Ashton Pearce (the curate), but she alone has any opportunities, and she makes the very best use of them.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST." AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

The trump card which Sir George Alexander can always play when in momentary difficulty, is that happiest and liveliest of all Oscar Wilde's stage-works, "The Importance of Being Earnest." There was a revival of this witty farce which was meant to fill a stop-gap and lasted eleven months. Sir George does not count just now on repeating that experience; he has merely put up the piece to bridge an interval and allow for rehearsals of Mr. Mason's new drama. But it looks as if he might have got another good run out of "The Importance" had he chosen. Once more at the St. James's can be heard such a succession of peals of laughter that only playgoers with keen ears will catch all the author's jests. There is an efficient company for the revival. Mr. Gerald Ames now takes up his chief's old part, and Mr. A. E. Matthews and Miss Rosalie Toller are once more in the cast.

"OH, OH, DELPHINE." AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

Success follows success at the Shaftesbury in the way of musical comedy, and in the new piece, as in the old, the composer is largely responsible for this happy state of things. If "Princess Caprice" owed much of its popularity to the score of Herr Fall, no less will "Oh, oh, Delphine" be indebted to Mr. Ivan Caryll for the vogue which may be safely prophesied for this American importation. There is a rag-time melody in "Oh, oh, Delphine" that ran like wildfire through the first-night audience. There is a waltz—the "Venus" waltz—which was shouted for again and again. But if the music is delightful, the farce is full of fun. The story?—well, it is French, and turns on the predicaments of two men who, by means of the divorce laws, have exchanged partners and reach a pass in which the flirtatious heroine's second husband agrees to lend her for a few hours to his predecessor in order that the latter may pacify an uncle whose fortune he hopes to inherit. Mr. Passmore is the second husband, and those who know the aforetime favourite comedian of the Savoy will guess how ludicrous are the capers he cuts. A song of his, "Everything is at Home except Your Wife," hits off his position, and is given with admirable point. Miss Iris Hoy is the Delphine, and a more fascinating flirt could not well be conceived; she and Miss Nan Stuart, as Delphine's rival, have a quarrelling duet which Mr. Caryll has filled full of clever scoring. But though both these actresses sing and act brightly enough, it is not they, but an American arrival—Miss Dorothy Jardon—who makes the hit of the piece. Blessed with a fine voice, a superb figure, and any amount of "go," Miss Jardon brought the house down in the "Venus" waltz, and received nothing short of an ovation. Mr. Courtice Pounds, disguised as a colonel, and Mr. Harry Welchman, surely as the most inconstant hero we have ever had in musical comedy, also contribute to a joyous entertainment, and by their zeal make us overlook the risky situations of the story. "Oh, oh, Delphine" is sure to draw the town.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

PARLIAMENT.

SO much work was thrown upon the House of Lords at the end of the Session that it had to sit, after the adjournment of the Commons, for several days this week. While the representative Chamber was in darkness and its lobbies were in gloom and the hammers of workmen in remote corridors made a weird noise, the Peers revised some of the measures sent to them. As the rights of discussion and delay are still reserved to them under the Parliament Act, they followed up their rejection of Irish Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment by insisting on a series of important amendments to the Scottish Temperance Bill, extending the period which would elapse before it could come into operation, and introducing schemes for the compulsory insurance of licence-holders and disinterested management of public-houses; and while their adhesion to amendments with which the Commons disagreed meant the loss of the Bill for this Session, the Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Balfour made conciliatory overtures to the Government, offering to co-operate with the Ministers in producing a workable measure. The legislative record of the Session, although it has lasted a whole year, is very small. The most remarkable of the Government Bills carried into law was the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Bill, and one of the most interesting of what may be called their departmental but useful measures was the Aerial Navigation Bill, which received the royal assent last week. Among measures introduced by private Members the greatest interest was excited by Mr. Lee's Criminal Law Amendment Bill, dealing with the "white slave" traffic. The Trade Unions Bill, greatly desired by the Labour Party, reached the Lords from the Commons at the beginning of this month, but the Railways Bill, giving powers (promised at the settling of the strike) for the increase of rates on account of additional expenditure due to improved conditions of labour, was sent up only a week ago, and it was at the last moment—on account of the pressure of Labour and Radical Members—restricted by a time limit, which was denounced by the companies as a breach of the Ministerial pledge. Both these measures were considered carefully by the Peers, one or two amendments being made upon the former on Tuesday, and the time-limit to the latter receiving their attention on Wednesday. Late as they have been detained, they have not shirked their work. There was a good attendance to the last, and Lord Salisbury and Lord Selborne, as well as Lord Balfour, took a specially active part in criticism.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S LITTLE SON.

(Our Supplement.)

AS a Supplement with this number we give a portrait, in colour, of Captain Scott's little son, Peter, the only child of the explorer, and the only member of his family who was not told of his father's tragic fate. The picture is from an original colour-print taken from life by Messrs. Copperfield, and shows the little boy sitting, undressed, on a sandy beach. Little Peter Scott is only three and a half years old, but already, it is said, he shows a love for the sea, and it is hoped to bring him up to be a naval officer like his father. During his mother's absence on her voyage to New Zealand, he was put in charge of his father's mother at Henley.

PREHISTORIC SCULPTURE: BISONS MODELLED IN CLAY.

ELSEWHERE in this number we give two pages of photographs of some remarkable figurines of bisons, modelled in clay, recently discovered by Count Begouen in a cave in France, in the department of Ariège. These figures are believed to be the first known instance of prehistoric sculpture, and have been estimated to be as much as twenty thousand years old. On the ground of the cave were found some rough outlines of a bison. This, says Count Begouen, leads to the supposition that the prehistoric artist first designed his subject on the ground and then raised the clay all round, and modelled it into shape. The unfinished side of the figures, which varies in thickness, has the appearance of a plaque of clay torn away from the ground. Moreover, the Count adds, several rounded hollows were observed, the edges of which still bore the prints of fingers.

In celebration of its twenty-fifth year, the *Financial Times* published on Feb. 13 a special Anniversary Number, which contained many interesting articles and illustrations, and much information useful to everyone concerned with finance or commerce. The subjects treated included the progress of various great industries—railways, shipping, wireless telegraphy, and so on—during the quarter of a century under review. Among these grave matters a lighter literary page was devoted to "The Humours of the City." A separate sixteen-page supplement dealt with British mining enterprise between 1888 and 1913.

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THE INFAMOUS BOMB OUTRAGE AT MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW HOUSE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. SCENE OF A BOMB OUTRAGE; MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW HOUSE AT WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, NEAR EPSOM—SHOWING A WINDOW BROKEN BY THE EXPLOSION.

2. A RESULT OF THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW HOUSE, A WINDOW WITH ALL THE GLASS BLOWN OUT AND WITH SHATTERED FRAMEWORK.

On Wednesday, February 19, came the news that, at 5.55 on the morning of that day a bomb had exploded in a servant's bedroom in the house which Mr. Lloyd George was to have leased at Walton-on-the-Hill, near Epsom, and that a second bomb had been found in a front room. Fortunately, there was no one in the house at the time, as it was not yet quite ready for occupation. Much damage was done, and it is thought likely that the building has been so strained that it will have to be reconstructed.

3. DAMAGE DONE BY THE BOMB WHICH EXPLODED; WRECKAGE IN MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S WALTON-ON-THE-HILL HOUSE.

4. THE BOMB WHICH FAILED TO EXPLODE (ON THE BOX) AND REMAINS OF THE BOMB WHICH DID EXPLODE (ON THE GROUND).

5. A DETECTIVE AT WORK; EXAMINING THE UNEXPLODED BOMB (REMAINS OF THE EXPLODED BOMB IN THE BOX ON THE GROUND).

The bombs consisted of ordinary 7-lb. tins of black powder. The method adopted for exploding them was the lighting of a candle set in paraffin-soaked shavings. It is thought that the second bomb did not explode because the lighted candle was blown out by the force of the first explosion when it had burned to within half an inch of the shavings. We may note that the house is not the property of Mr. Lloyd George, but on his return from abroad he was to lease it from the owner, Sir George Riddell.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE deepest fact of the last two or three decades has simply been this: that the sentiment of democracy was dead. It has revived a little, I think, but hardly more than a year ago. There are several ways of getting a sudden glimpse of this great reality of the modern mind. One (for example) is to notice that the new institutions, the institutions created in the nineteenth or twentieth century, become hereditary at once. It took a long time to turn the Roman official into the hereditary feudal lord. It took a long time to turn the Upper House from councillors summoned by the King to great princes of pedigree, almost independent of the King. But the new schemes become hereditary in the second generation. They are much more hereditary than the old institutions. For instance, the Army is an old institution; it dates from mediævalism, and has been steeped in aristocracy. But the world would be amazed if a Commander-in-Chief's son became the head of the Army immediately on his father's death. No one was in the least amazed when General Booth's son became head of the Salvation Army immediately on his father's death. The Salvation Army is modern, and takes to hereditary despotism like a duck to water. Again, in the great days of Mr. W. T. Stead, that forcible person contrived to convey a general impression that there were two really great institutions on this planet—the Papacy and the *Review of Reviews*. He carried the parallel so far as to describe that magazine in the telephone-book as "Vatican, London." Well, the Papacy is the old institution, of course, and the *Review of Reviews* the modern one. But the whole Catholic world would be horrified if a nephew or brother of the Pope automatically succeeded to the Papacy. The Protestant world is not in the least horrified that Mr. Stead's son should succeed his father as Editor of the *Review of Reviews*. Nor is the smaller ultra-Protestant world surprised that young Mr. Kensit should automatically succeed to the leadership left by old Mr. Kensit. Over politics, of course, the instinct careers without check. Cabinet rank is largely a modern thing, and largely a hereditary thing. Churchill succeeds to Churchill, Gladstone to Gladstone, Buxton to Buxton, Chamberlain to Chamberlain—and this in the House that is supposed to be democratic—and isn't—not in the House that is supposed to be aristocratic—and isn't.

But there is another way in which the deep anti-democracy of the modern mind can be suddenly sighted. It is by noting the tone employed about what is called "the honour of public men." It is always spoken of as if it were the honour of a special class of aristocrats, which the nation recognised as ruling by some natural right; the dignity of a national caste, to insult which should be to us what insulting the highest Brahmins is to an Indian. It is never spoken of as if it were what it ought to be on the democratic theory: the honour and responsibility of a servant who has taken money to do certain duties. Through all the twenty recent

inquiries there has run a feeling that it was appalling, not that abuses should occur, not even that they should be alleged when they did not occur, but that they should be talked of or thought of at all in connection with the rulers of England. In other words, we do, for good or evil, transfer the whole apparatus of etiquette and social dignity which was made for a true aristocracy to any persons who shall be actually in power.

It is true, indeed, that this has been for the last few centuries somewhat the custom of this country.

retain his hat—the formal diadem of the monarchy which Monk restored to Charles II. When the Whigs had similarly formed the opinion that James II. was too big for his boots, they took him out of the boots. But they knew there would be no difficulty about finding some Dutch or German prince to step into such commodious shoes. And just as an alien and a new man could then, as it were, be put into the empty crown, there are certainly all over England to-day a large number of aliens and new men being put into the empty coronets. The machine is transferred to other hands, but the machine is not greatly

altered; it remains the same sort of aristocratic machine that it became about the time of Henry the Eighth. There are, however, two great differences between the transformation of the monarchy and the transformation of the aristocracy. First of all, the Stuarts broke, they did not bend. They took the sword and perished by the sword; if the change in the position of the Crown was a good thing, they have no share in its glory; if it was a bad thing, they are free from blame. But the aristocracy has played towards the new wealth a part at once more subtle and more weak. Charles I. refused to plead before President Bradshaw; the English aristocrat has by no means refused to plead before Sir Gorgius Midas, but has largely consented to plead for him. The second difference probably arises out of the first. Because the old kings showed fight, it was really necessary for their enemies to draw their teeth: and the result was that the powers of the monarchy, as a monarchy, were largely diminished. James II., if he had not succeeded in getting more power for himself, may have at least found a moody relish in the fact that he left behind less powers for his rival.

Now, if the great squires had used their power really to break the advance of the bankers and brewers, the latter might have found it necessary to use their money against the power of the squires as squires. If the squire had set the village on to bait the local moneylender, the moneylender might have used his own influence so that a village should be less under the control of its squire. But the squire had the best of all possible reasons for not attacking the moneylender. He yielded to him all along the line, until he even found it convenient sometimes to yield the squireship itself. Hence the new financier came to regard the power of a landlord, not as something he must always resist and curtail, but as something that he might very possibly enjoy and enforce. Thus, while our aristocracy has been weakened in pedigree, it has been, if anything, rather strengthened in power. The lord is taken, but the lordship is left; and the lordship is a more palpable and

practical thing than the lord. And it is very significant that all the reforms which are proposed, such as a minimum wage for agricultural labourers, leave this lordship undisturbed. No one supposes the yokel will be able to save from the minimum wage so as to buy a rood of land. It will be a deal too minimum for that.

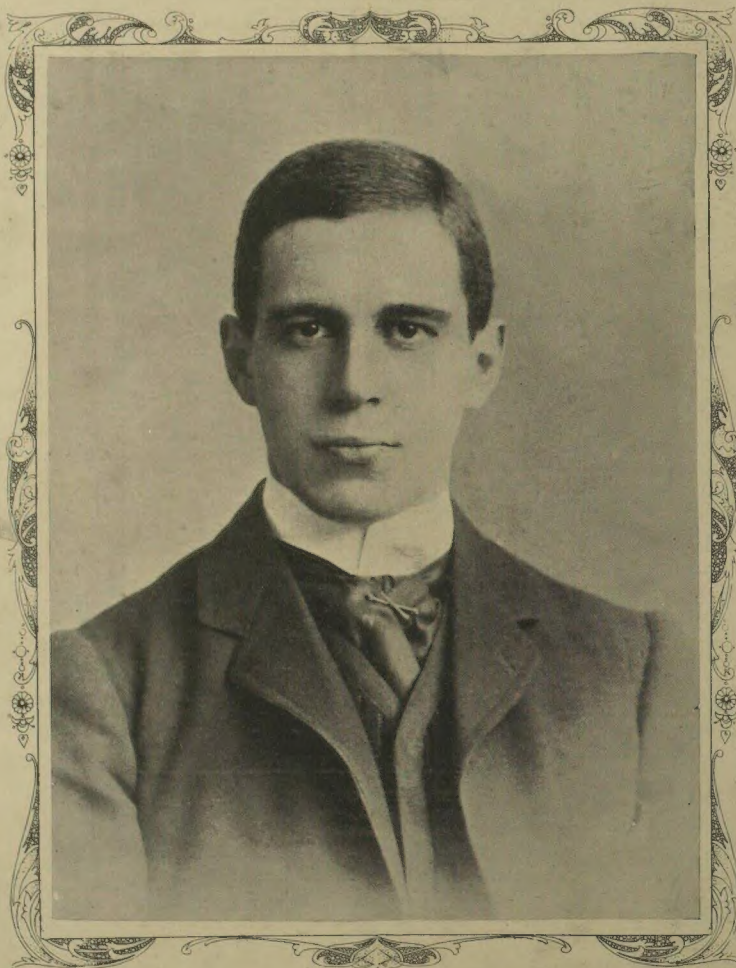


Photo. Weston.

"A VERY GALLANT GENTLEMAN": CAPTAIN L. E. G. OATES (OF THE ILL-FATED ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION), WHO WALKED OUT INTO THE BLIZZARD TO DIE, SO AS NOT TO BE A BURDEN TO HIS COMRADES.

Everyone now knows the story of the heroic self-sacrifice of Captain Oates, described by Captain Scott in his last diary as "the act of a brave man and an English gentleman." When the tent containing the bodies of Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson, and Lieutenant Bowers was discovered, the search-party went twenty-three miles to the South to look for the body of Captain Oates, who, it will be recalled, disappeared on March 17, 1912 (his thirty-second birthday), some twelve days before the death of the others. No trace of his body could be found, but near the place where he left his friends a cross and cairn were erected, bearing the following inscription: "Hereabouts died a very gallant gentleman, Captain L. E. G. Oates, Inniskilling Dragoons, who, on their return from the Pole, in March 1912, willingly walked to his death in a blizzard, to try and save his comrades, beset by hardship." Captain Oates had a love of adventure in his blood. His father, the late Mr. N. E. Oates, of Gestingthorpe Hall, Essex, and his uncle, Mr. Francis Oates, both travelled much in Africa. Captain Oates was educated at Eton, and later he went out with his regiment to the South African War. While in charge of a small force he was surrounded and summoned to surrender, but replied that he had come out not to surrender, but to fight. He was invalided home with a broken thigh.

In our revolutions we have not generally, like republicans, taken the crown away from the man: rather we have taken the man away from the crown. When the great Puritan lords had come to the conclusion that Charles I. was suffering from swelled head, they cut off his head; but they ultimately decided to

PRESIDENT VERSUS RELEASED PRISONER: THE MEXICO CITY COUP-D'ÉTAT.



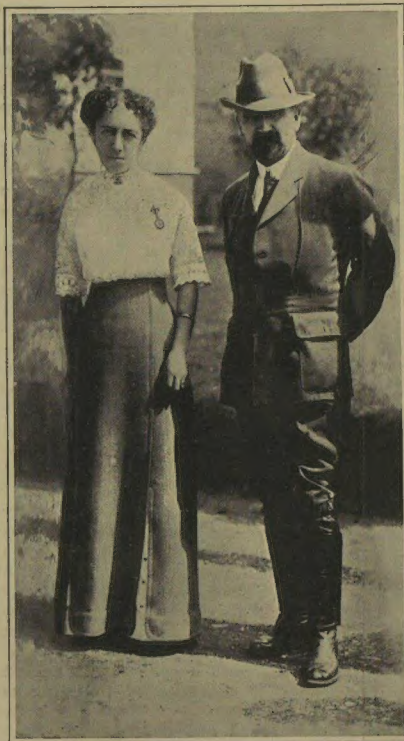
Photo, Walla.

PEACE IN A CITY STIRRED BY CIVIL STRIFE: LISTENING TO THE BAND ON THE ALAMEDA, WHICH DATES FROM THE TIME OF SPANISH RULE.



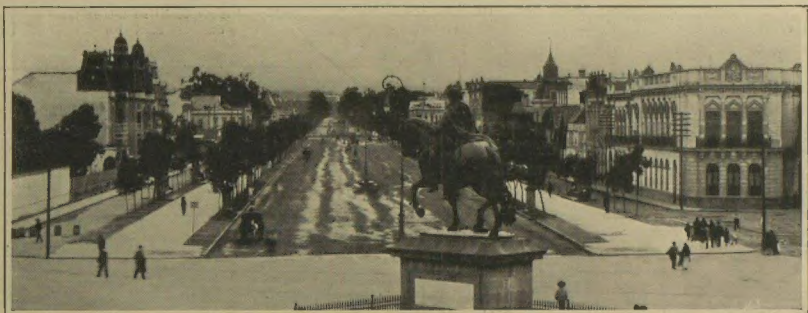
Photo, Berliner Illus.-Gesellschaft.

RELEASED FROM THE PENITENTIARY BY HIS FOLLOWERS AND AT THE HEAD OF THOSE IN OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT MADRO: GENERAL FELIX DIAZ.

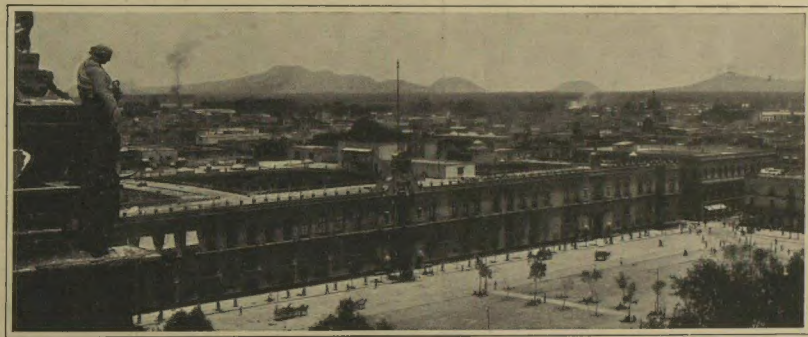


Photo, Central News.

OPPOSED BY THE RELEASED GENERAL, FELIX DIAZ: SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO I. MADRO, INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN OCTOBER 1911—WITH HIS WIFE.



THE MOST FASHIONABLE THOROUGHFARE OF THE CITY IN THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR: THE PASEO DE LA REFORMA, MEXICO.



SEEN FROM THE CATHEDRAL WHOSE ROOFS THE INSURGENTS OCCUPIED ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE FIGHTING: A GENERAL VIEW OF A PART OF MEXICO CITY.



Photo, Topical.

SHOWING (IN THE CENTRE) THE CATHEDRAL AND (ON THE RIGHT) THE PALACE, WHICH WERE OCCUPIED BY THE INSURGENTS AND THEN ABANDONED: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF MEXICO CITY.

Early on the morning of February 9 there was a "coup-d'état" in Mexico City, part of the army rebelling against the Government and liberating General Felix Diaz from the penitentiary, and General Bernardo Reyes from the military fortress in which he was confined. Subsequently, the insurgents seized the Palace and occupied the roofs of the Cathedral. During the advance on the Palace, General Reyes was shot dead. Later, General Diaz's followers abandoned both Cathedral and Palace and, in their stead, took possession of the Arsenal of the Army Factory, with great quantities

of ammunition. Meanwhile, President Madero returned to the Palace, prepared to withstand a siege. The position in the city continued to be most dangerous. After eight days' fighting it was estimated that the Government forces had lost 350 killed and 400 wounded; while the followers of General Diaz admitted that they had lost 80 killed and 100 wounded. On Sunday (16th) a twenty-four hours' armistice was arranged. On the 18th it was reported that President Madero had been arrested in the National Palace, and that General Huerta had been proclaimed President.



Photo, Russell.
THE HON. SIR JOHN W. TAURNER,
Agent-General for Victoria—
about to retire.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

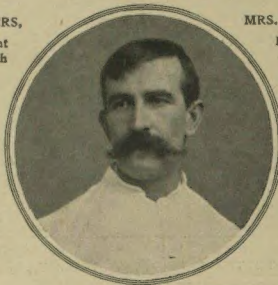
SIR John Taurner, who is retiring from the post of Agent-General for Victoria, was recently invited as the guest of honour to a banquet to be given in London, with Lord Goschen in the chair. Sir John has represented Victoria in London since 1904. Before coming to the Mother Country he held many high offices in the colony, including those of Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Board of Lands and Works.



Photo, Illus. Bureau.
MRS. BOWERS,
Mother of Lieutenant
Bowers, who died with
Captain Scott.



Photo, Copperfield.
MRS. J. E. SCOTT,
Mother of the late
Captain Robert Falcon
Scott, R.N.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. LOUIS BECKE,
Author of many books on Life in the
Southern Seas.

in California, he came, in 1870, to London, and was taken up by the Pre-Raphaelites, including Rossetti, Swinburne, and William Morris. His "Songs of the Sierras" appeared in the following year. Among his many other works is "The Building of the City Beautiful," and, in accordance with the ideas therein, he established a community on his estate. Illustrations of it appeared in our issue of September 9, 1911, including the funeral pyre prepared for his cremation.



Photo, Russell.
LORD EDMUND TALBOT, M.P.,
Who has been appointed Chief
Unionist Whip.

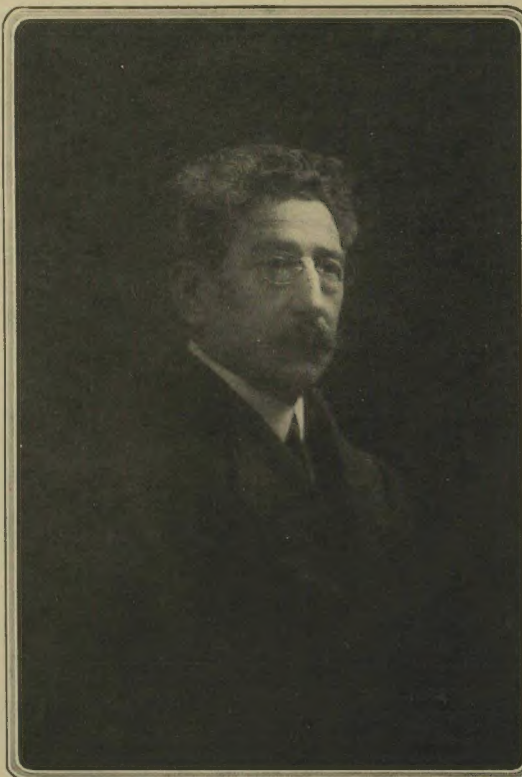
While the deepest sympathy goes out to the relatives—above all the mothers and wives—of the Antarctic victims, no doubt there is consolation in the knowledge that the story of their heroism will keep their memory immortal. Captain Scott's mother is the widow of the late Mr. John Edward Scott, of Outlands, Devonport. The case of Lieutenant Bowers is especially sad, for, in the Bible words, "he was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." Mrs. Bowers' husband was a naval officer who distinguished himself in India. He died during his son's infancy.

The late Lord Macnaghten in his younger days was as distinguished in the world of oarsmanship as he was later in the law. He was at Trinity, Cambridge, and rowed twice for the University against Oxford. In 1851 he won the Colquhoun Sculls at Cambridge, and the following year the Diamond Sculls at Henley. In the 'eighties he sat in Parliament, as a Conservative, for County Antrim. He became a Lord of Appeal in 1887.



Photo, Russell.
THE LATE LORD MACNAGHTEN, P.C.,
A Lord-of-Appeal in Ordinary, and
formerly M.P. for County Antrim.

Señor Enrique S. Perez has recently been appointed Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic, a country in which about £500,000,000 of British capital is invested, and mostly well invested. Señor Perez has been for some time President Director of the Department of Impuestos Internos (Inland Revenue) in which position he won golden opinions. His nomination to the position of Minister of Finance has produced an excellent impression in banking and financial circles in Buenos Aires and London.



Photo, Garro.
SEÑOR ENRIQUE S. PEREZ,
Recently appointed Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic.
(See Paragraph on this Page.)

At the time of his death Mr. Robert Cameron was the most aged member of the House of Commons, having been born in 1825, at Fortingall, Perthshire. He was also one of the few schoolmasters in the House. For forty-seven years he was head-master of the Friends' School at Sunderland, and was for nine years Chairman of the local School Board.

On the same day—Feb. 18—news came of the death of two kindred spirits in the world of literature—Joaquin Miller and Louis Becke. "The poet of the Sierras," as the former was called, was born at Wabash in 1841. His real name was Cincinnatus Heine Miller. After some years of roughing it

also took a great interest in Sunday Schools and the Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen, for which institution he had been general editor since 1875.

France remembers her obligations to pioneer inventors. In Paris the other day, a banquet was given to M. Charles Tellier, the veteran engineer, who invented cold-storage, and the menu consisted entirely of the products of distant lands whose transport his invention had made possible. M. Tellier, who is eighty-five, has recently been living in comparative poverty, but the matter was taken up by the French Cold Storage Association, who raised on his behalf a sum of

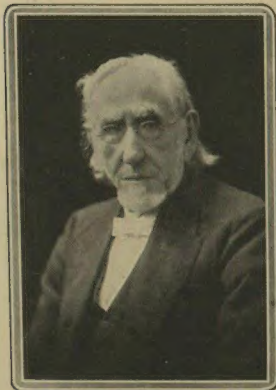
£3200. At the banquet he was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and a medallion with an engraving of the *Frigorique*, the first vessel to cross the Atlantic fitted with refrigerators.



Photo, Russell.
THE LATE MR. G. A. HUTCHISON,
Editor of the "Boy's Own Paper" since
its foundation.

Talbot is a brother of the Duke of Norfolk. He formerly commanded the 11th Hussars, and served in South Africa. Since 1894 he has been M.P. for Chichester.

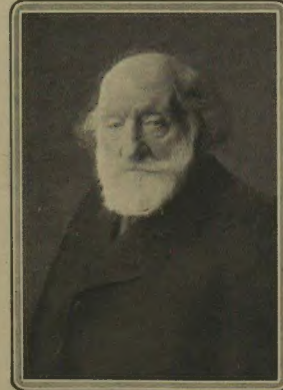
It was in 1877 that the *Boy's Own Paper* first appeared, and the late Mr. George Andrew Hutchison was its editor from the commencement. This was only one of many similar literary enterprises, for he was a most prolific writer, and was the author or editor of no fewer than 125 volumes. Mr. Hutchison



Photo, Vandyck.
THE LATE MR. ROBERT CAMERON, M.P.,
Liberal Member for Houghton-le-Spring
since 1895.



Photo, Cornova.
THE LATE JOAQUIN MILLER,
"The Poet of the Sierras"—a well-known
American Writer.



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.
M. CHARLES TELLIER,
Inventor of Cold-Storage—recently honoured
in Paris.

THE DESTROYING "SWORD": A REMARKABLE AFRICAN CYCLONE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CAMPBELL.



A VAST COLUMN OF DUST WITH A WIDTH AT THE BASE OF FIFTY OR SIXTY FEET: A WHIRLWIND SWEEPING OVER ROODEPOORT, NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

Roodepoort experienced a cyclone recently and much damage was done. To quote a local paper: "The whirl commenced in the vicinity of the Kimberley mill. A vast column of dust was raised with a width at the base of fifty or sixty feet. It rose quickly skywards, and gradually tapered off to a comparatively fine point. It seemed to be miles high, and the column stood out clearly to the eye in Krugersdorp and Randfontein, where people were blissfully ignorant of what it really was. Having attained

a tremendous height and the swirl at the base having increased to double its size, the column broke in half and the upper section dissolved into air. From the base the spiral extended again and then began to move. Sand, dust, dump, and all the flotsam and jetsam, so to speak, of the veld, became involved in the spiral, which emitted a loud noise, like the crackling of a mighty fire. The roar . . . seriously startled the inhabitants, who had up to then looked on the column of dust as a . . . harmless phenomenon."

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



Photo. Central News.

CLOSED TO VEHICLES FOR SOME THREE YEARS—FOR RECONSTRUCTION; SOUTHWARK BRIDGE,
WHICH IS NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

After being in use for nearly a hundred years, Southwark Bridge is closed, and it will be nearly three years before the alterations it is destined to undergo are completed and it is reopened for vehicular traffic. In the meantime, a passenger-footway is being retained. The reconstructed bridge will have a width of fifty-five feet and a more level access than it has now.—The Board of Trade has stated that, co-operating with the chief lines of Atlantic steam-ships, it has arranged to station off the east coast of North America, to the north of the steam-ship routes during the coming spring, a vessel which shall watch the break-up of the ice and report its movements towards the routes. The "Scotia," a whaler formerly employed by Dr. Bruce on his Scottish Antarctic Expedition, is being employed. She is being fitted with a wireless installation of long range. The experiment, of course, is a sequel to the "Titanic" disaster.



TO WATCH THE BREAK-UP OF ICE, AS A SEQUEL TO
THE "TITANIC" DISASTER: THE WHALER "SCOTIA."



THE HOAXER OF THE STRASSBURG GARRISON:
AUGUST WOLTER.



A DUPLICATE OF THE TELEGRAM WHICH, PURPORTING TO COME FROM THE KAISER, THEN ABOUT
ONE THOUSAND MILES AWAY, TURNED OUT THE STRASSBURG GARRISON.

Early in February there was an "alarm" of the garrison of Strassburg, and a full-dress parade of that body as the result of a telegram purporting to come from the German Emperor, but in reality devised by one August Wolter, who disguised himself as a telegraph messenger for the purpose. The hoax is the more remarkable from the fact that the German Emperor was at Königsberg at the time, a thousand miles or so from Strassburg. Among those gulled was the Kaiser's fifth son, Prince Oscar. The troops turned out numbered about 18,000, and there were about 30,000 spectators. After waiting for about two hours, someone telephoned to Berlin; then the game was up. Wolter was arrested. Freely translated, the telegram reads: "Weissenburg, 5th, 9.42: The whole garrison is to turn out immediately. I arrive by motor at twelve o'clock on the Polygon parade-ground.—Wilhelm, I.R."



Photo. Sport and General.

A LIFE-SAVER, AT THE INTERNATIONAL AERO EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA:
THE CYROPACHUTE.

After having attended the Scott Memorial service at St. Paul's, the King paid a private visit to the International Aero Exhibition at Olympia, where he was particularly interested in the military air-ship "Delta." All the apparatus of this was on view except its wireless installation. His Majesty made examination of various other exhibits; especially those pertaining to war in the air.

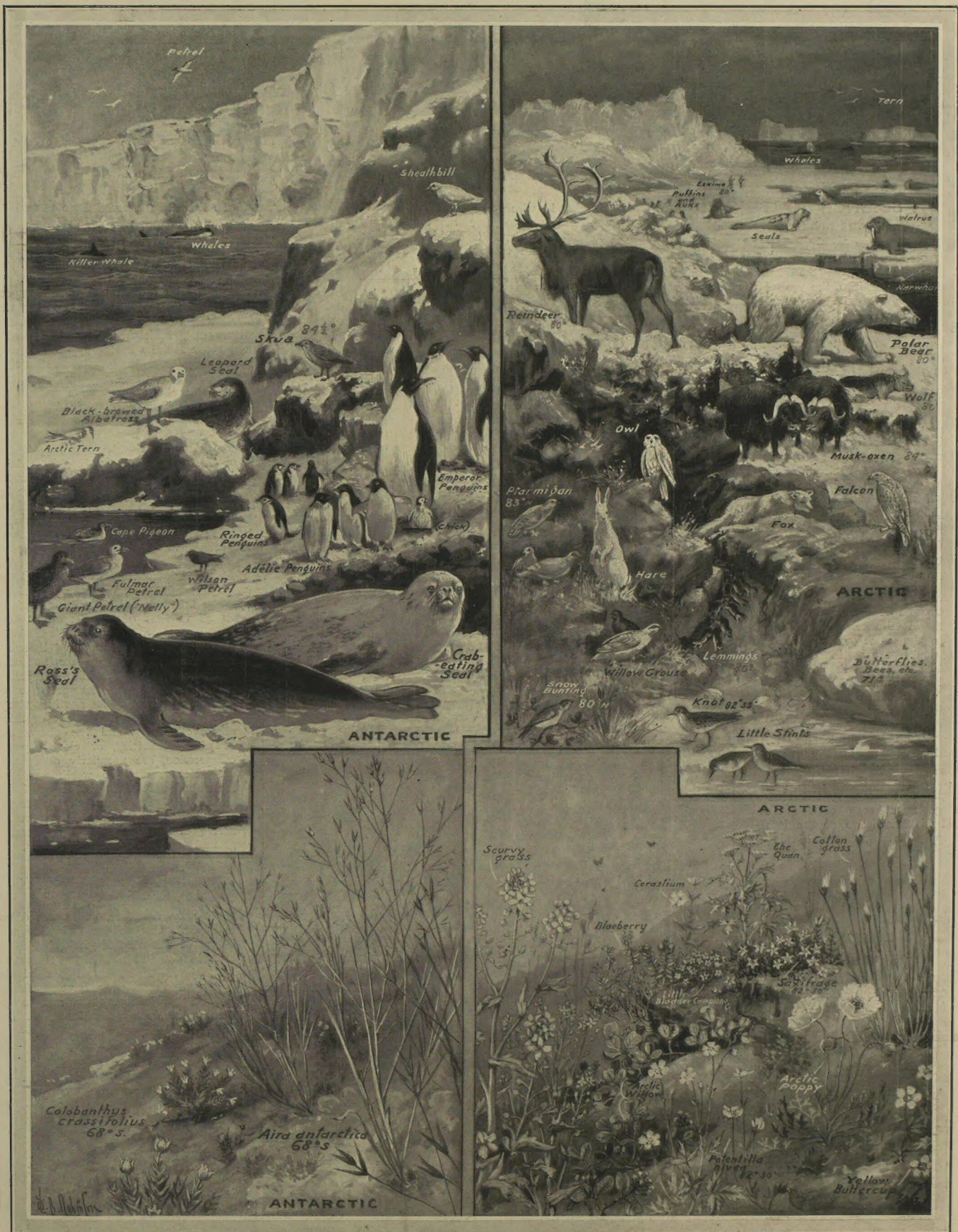


Photo. Sport and General.

THE MILITARY DIRIGIBLE IN WHICH THE KING SHOWED GREAT INTEREST:
THE "DELTA" AT THE OLYMPIA AERO EXHIBITION.

POLES ASUNDER: FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



FROM THE FATHOMLESS SEA OF THE NORTH POLE TO THE LIFELESS TABLELAND OF THE SOUTH:

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

One scientific result of the efforts of heroic explorers, such as Captain Scott, has been the discovery of the striking contrast between the physical structure and characteristics of the two Poles of our planet. Briefly, the North Pole is a deep and unplumbed sea, while the South Pole is a great continent. When Commander Peary was at the North Pole, he sounded to a depth of 1500 fathoms (9000 feet) without finding bottom. The South Polar continent slopes upward from the sea, like all continents, and rises into

a lofty tableland, with mountain ranges through which vast glaciers, split into gaping chasms, creep towards the sea. Another contrast is that, while animal life is abundant round the North Pole, in the Antarctic there is scarcely a living creature to be found away from the sea. Our Artist is indebted for some of his material to Mr. W. S. Bruce's "Polar Exploration" in the "Home University Library" (Williams and Norgate), also to "The Migration of Birds," one of the Cambridge Manuals.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF
THE BOOKOF SACRED
SCIENCE.SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, WHICH SUIDAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF
PAPYRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLD-MAKING: THE ARGONAUTS.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE DIVINING ROD.

IN the Society for Psychical Research's "Proceedings," Vols. XIII. and XV., Sir William Barrett describes at length the result of an investigation made by him into the use of the divining-rod for the discovery not only of water, but also of lodes of minerals, including metals and coal. The conclusions he came to were that the alleged power was due to what he called "motor-automatism"; that this was due to a subconscious and involuntary suggestion impressed on the mind of the "dowser," as he is called in the West of England; and that such suggestion was sometimes automatic, and sometimes due to "some kind of transcendental perceptive power."

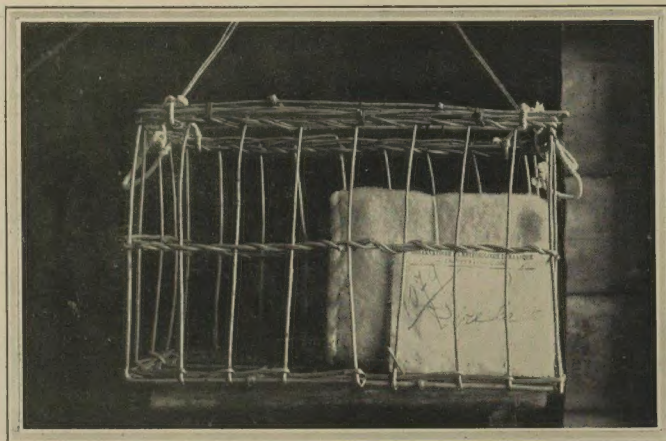
Experiments recently made on the Continent throw a little more light on the affair than this. M. Mager published last year a book on the subject of water-finding in general, in which he points out that the material of which the rod is made—generally hazel—is of no importance, and that one of metal or whale-bone will answer equally well. A league—without which no one seems able to do anything nowadays—has been founded in Germany for its study, and has found out from experiments made in Hanover and in German South Africa that in nearly 80 per cent. of the cases in which it was used for mining purposes it was successful. The Ministry of Agriculture in France has appointed a sub-committee for the same purpose, which will, no doubt, report in course of time; and meanwhile the consulting chemist of the Municipal Water Supply of Paris, with the help of a Professor of Physics, has made experiments with an architect at Auxerre whose character is above suspicion. The last-named gentleman, M. Fijalkowski, who disclaims any "transcendental" powers, and admits that he helps his natural gift all he can by the study of the geological map of the district and his knowledge of the local water supply, tells us several things worth knowing.

In the first place, he says that when, or rather, just before the rod dips, or points downward, he experiences a disagreeable sensation, such as those which he feels when there is a thunderstorm in the neighbourhood. To test this, M. Malherbe and M. Copaux, the chemist and the Professor above named, laid in a circle of about six metres diameter

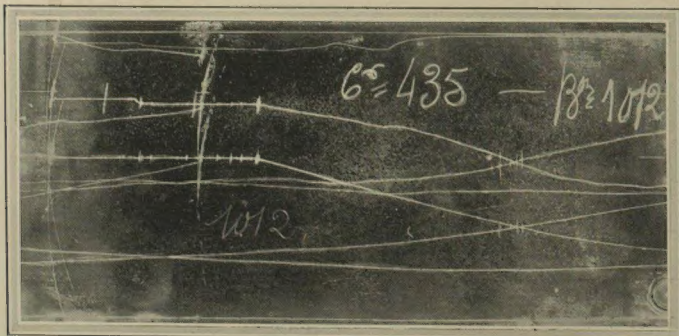
an insulated wire carrying an electric current of four to five amperes. This was so arranged that the current could be closed and broken without M. Fijalkowski's



OBTAINING SCIENTIFIC DATA REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE UPPER AIR: A SOUNDING-BALLOON—SHOWING ITS OSCILLATION DURING ASCENT.

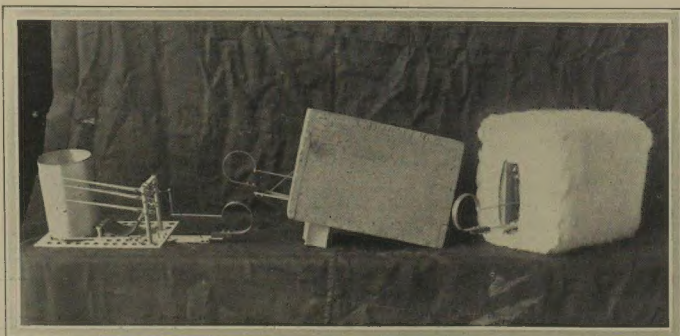


THE CAR OF THE UNMANNED BALLOON SENT TO OBTAIN SCIENTIFIC DATA AT GREAT HEIGHTS: SHOWING THE RECORDING-INSTRUMENT IN ITS PROTECTIVE PACKINGS, AND A LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE FINDER.



MADE BY THE SELF-RECORDING INSTRUMENT OF A SOUNDING-BALLOON: A DIAGRAM OF ASCENSION, MARKING AN ALTITUDE ATTAINED OF 29,100 METRES (ABOUT 95,000 FEET).

Sounding-balloons, more often called "ballons-sondes," are unmanned balloons designed to carry self-recording instruments to great heights that scientific data may be obtained concerning the condition of the upper air. They are, of course, capable of reaching greater altitudes than human beings can attain; for man cannot rise to heights over six miles without great difficulty and danger. Contained in the car of the sounding-balloon of the type illustrated is a self-recording instrument, of the type shown in skeleton in the last illustration, which does the work of hygrometer (an instrument for measuring the amount of aqueous vapour in the air), thermometer, and barometer. The instrument is contained in a cork box, and this, in turn, is encased in a soft, protective covering of molleton, otherwise known as swanskin, a kind of woollen blanketing used by printers as an elastic impression-surface.



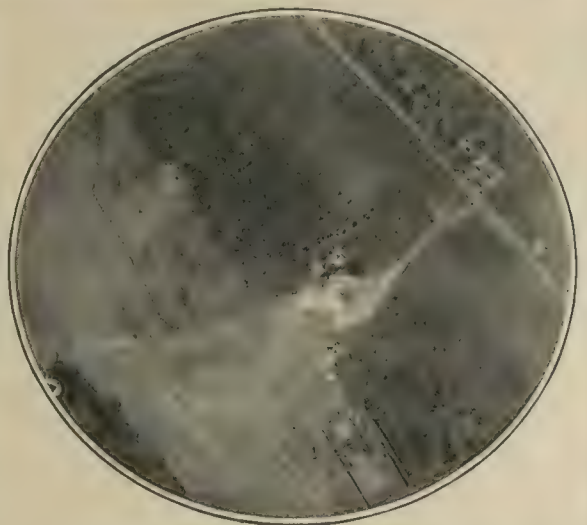
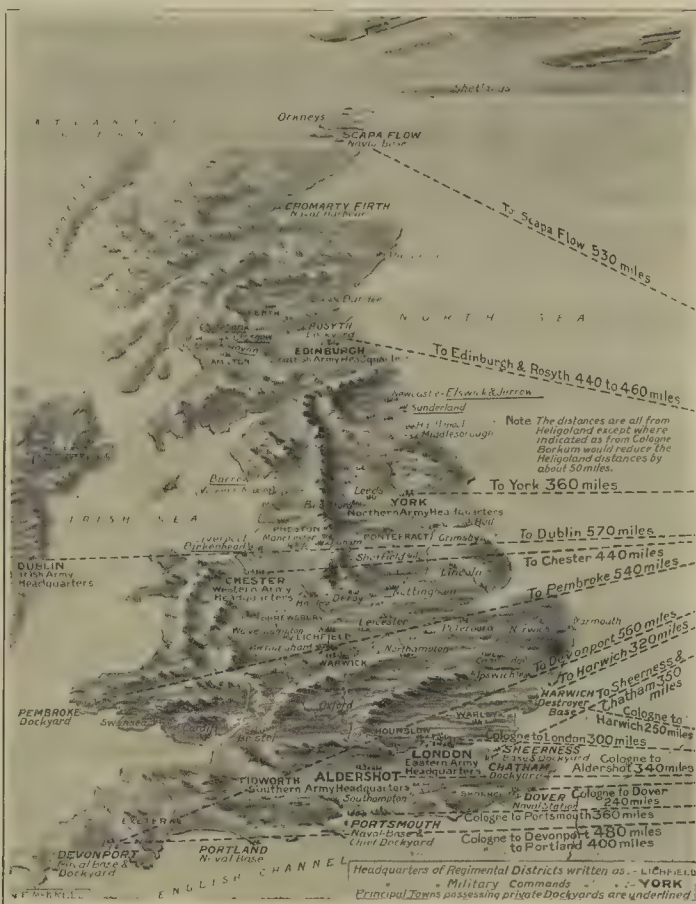
CARRIED IN THE CAR OF THE SOUNDING-BALLOON: THE RECORDING INSTRUMENT, THE CORK BOX TO CONTAIN IT, AND THE PROTECTIVE COVER.

knowledge, and he was then persuaded to walk backwards and forwards over the wire with the rod in his hands. On his doing so, the rod always pointed downwards when the current was "made," and remained thus pointed for an appreciable length of time. It has hitherto been found impossible to detect any electric current set up by the movement of a subterranean spring, although, as M. Copaux points out, such a thing might easily happen by friction against the containing-walls; and it is certain that any current of the kind ought to be conducted away and dissipated by the intervening earth. Yet there are some facts to be set against this, and it is fairly well ascertained that the effect on the rod of the "dowser" is the less marked the deeper the spring is buried.

By the side of this may be set another fact which comes from Germany. In the kingdom of Hanover are large mines of rock-salt streaked here and there by riband-like veins of sylvine or chloride of potassium. Four "dowsers," working under test conditions, and without previous knowledge of the mines, showed themselves always able to detect the presence of a vein of sylvine by the downward pointing of their instruments. Now, sylvine happens to be one of the minerals which, in one of its forms, emits electricity on compression. The inference seems to be, therefore, that in this case as in that of water-finding, electricity has something to do with the matter. Why electricity should affect the "dowser" more than other people—for not with everyone does the divining-rod show any movement in the presence of water or minerals—is another story. But we do not yet know everything about electricity, and the phenomena of piezo-electricity, or electricity by compression, are peculiarly obscure to us. Yet it may be worth while to remember that the discharge of an electrified body is one of the surest signs of the presence of a radioactive substance; that most underground springs contain radium, or one of its derivatives; and that potassium, the base of sylvine, is itself radio-active.

It may, therefore, be in this direction that the solution of the problems of the divining-rod should be looked for. At all events, it seems now about to be taken out of the hands of those who have exploited it for interested purposes, and to receive scientific investigation. F. L.

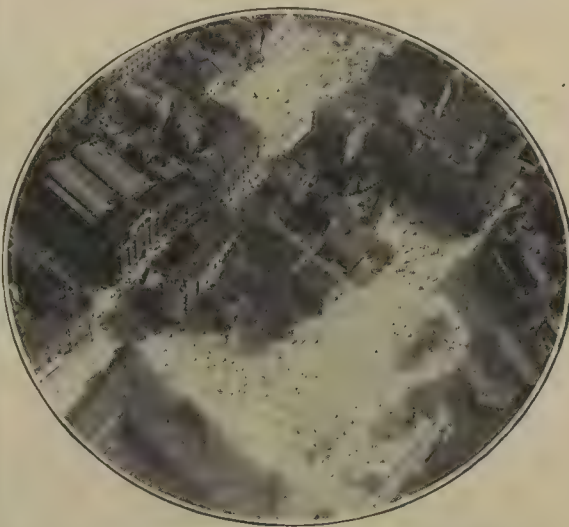
IS IT "THE SEA TO US, THE AIR TO THE FOE"? A MENACE THEORY.



THE DAMAGE A DIRIGIBLE CAN DO: THE OASIS OF GHARIUNES FIRED BY A BOMB DROPPED BY MILITARY AIR-MEN.

Concerning the map given on the bottom right-hand corner of this page, which he calls "The Black Shadow of the Air-ship," the Editor of the "Review of Reviews" notes: "The first circle of 125 miles from Heligoland gives the out-and-home journey of an aeroplane; the 250-mile circle is the outward journey only. The 300-mile circle is the out-and-home journey of an air-ship; the 600-mile circle is the outermost line; that is, practically the limit of an air-ship journey without any hope of return."

TO ILLUSTRATE THE ARGUMENT THAT THE BRITISH ISLES ARE AT THE MERCY OF GERMAN AIR-SHIPS: A MAP OF DISTANCES.



THE KIND OF TARGET A MILITARY DIRIGIBLE WOULD HAVE: A SECTION OF A GERMAN TOWN AS SEEN FROM ABOVE.

In giving the map shown at the top left-hand corner, the "Review of Reviews" makes the following remarks: "It should be noted that the most vital Naval and Military centres of the Kingdom are those most accessible from Germany, Cologne being in far more dangerous proximity than Heligoland to the Southern or even to the Eastern counties, Belgium being the only European country necessary to pass over by making a very slight détour to the north of Calais. This is allowed for in the distance given."



TO ILLUSTRATE THE SO-CALLED "BLACK SHADOW OF THE AIR-SHIP": A MAP OF JOURNEYS POSSIBLE TO AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES.

The Government's new Act, designed to prevent the unauthorised flying of air-ships over the United Kingdom, lends special interest to the illustrations on this page, especially to the two maps, for which the "Review of Reviews" is responsible, which we reproduce, by courtesy of the Editor of that famous magazine, as illustrating admirably a belief that is common to a good many people in this country, who see grave menace in the air and are not a little eager, therefore, that Great Britain's air-craft

shall not only be increased in numbers and strength, but be increased without delay; on the principle that if a people is to have peace it must be prepared for war. With regard to the map at the right-hand corner of the page, it may be noted, as the "Review of Reviews" points out, that if an air-ship started from Borkum, or from the Belgian frontier, instead of from Heligoland, it would be much nearer London than if Heligoland were its headquarters; and doubtless could get to that city and back.



THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY," AT THE CRITERION.

IT is pleasant to find Mr. H. V. Esmond returning to the stage in two capacities, and to be able to chronicle his success in both. Mr. Esmond and his clever wife, Miss Eva Moore, have to thank their author for providing them with telling parts, and he has to thank his two leading players for interpretations which amount to collaboration. It is the lightest of light comedy which Mr. Esmond the dramatist offers in "Eliza Comes to Stay," but Miss Moore and her husband handle it with the right lightness of touch and gaiety of manner. So that the artificialities of its scheme are glossed over by their spontaneity and naturalness in acting. The bachelor as guardian of a girl ward, the Quixote accepting his dead friend's child as a legacy—how often has this idea been made to serve as starting-point of a fantastic love-story! Mr. Esmond employs it once more, quite content with the hackneyed convention. Nay, he makes his hero so ludicrously careless that he never inquires after his ward's age or sex, but buys toys wholesale in expectation of a creature of tender years. Instead there comes, to Sandy's amazement, a young woman, oddly dressed, oddly spoken, oddly mannered, who shocks all his friends and relatives. But this, you must know, is only Eliza in chrysalis stage. She is capable, so we are asked to imagine, of developing into a butterfly—of learning how to drop her accent, alter her behaviour, dress perfectly, and show herself both winsome and beautiful. Jealousy over Sandy is supposed to effect this transformation, and makes her engage herself to his friend: a return to her discarded

"THREE," AT THE LITTLE THEATRE: MISS GERTRUDE KINGSTON AS BARONESS LOUISA SANGIOVI AND MR. HEN WEBSTER AS BARON FEDERICO SANGIOVI

"Three" is a mod-ern comedy in three acts, translated by Miss D. St. Cyr, from the Italian of Roberto Bracco, and adapted by Gilbert Cannan.

rags is enough to choke off her fiancé and set her free to marry the guardian she really loves. It is but a trifle, you will see, with plenty of improbabilities of incident and inconsistencies of character, but it makes a pleasant enough little fairy-tale, especially with so bewitching a heroine as Eva Moore's Eliza. Somehow the actress contrives to harmonise the girl's contradictory phases and give us in both delight. There is finish too, and even distinction, about Mr. Esmond's treatment of Sandy, while Mr.

its three chief characters, and how moving is the drama brought about by the clash of their purposes. Hakon, the grim war-lord, slow of wits, yet capable of the "kingly thought" of making his Norsemen not only a single kingdom but also a united people; Skule, his brave and envious rival, who, Macbeth-like, always hesitates in the midst of action, and lets doubt stultify his superior ability; Nicholas, the bishop who spoiled his ambitions and had to choose the refuge of the Church through lack of stamina, and takes his revenge by playing on the jealousies and thwarting the plans of both Skule and his sovereign—all three of these men are portrayed with something of a Shakespearean vitality and subtlety, and all three call for acting of a very exceptional order of merit. Perhaps it is because the play contains three parts so nearly on an equality

of interest that "The Pretenders" has been neglected in London; to cast it adequately can never, at any time, have been very easy. Mr. Harrison has done his best, no doubt, but his Haymarket cast is hardly altogether strong enough. Mr. Haviland, hampered though he is by the omission of passages explaining Nicholas's handicaps, is extremely effective in the bishop's dying scene, and gives a very masterly reading, full of grim humour and suggestions of the horrific. Mr. Laurence Irving as the self-torturing Skule conveys the impression towards the end of his part of over-straining his energy; it has, however, many fine features. Mr. Basil Gill does not make the most of Hakon. On the other hand, Miss Helen

Haye's acting as Skule's wife shows both beauty and tenderness. Mr. Sime's designs seem to have the merit of their daring, and real imagination has been expended on the stage-management of this grand drama.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.]



"TRUST THE PEOPLE," AT THE GARRICK: THE PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES WITH JOHN GREENWOOD, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF LABOUR, THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THAT CABINET MINISTER SHALL RESIGN, AS HE IS INVOLVED IN A SOCIETY SCANDAL

From left to right are Mr. Thomas Weguelin as the Earl of Eccles, Secretary of State for Wales; Mr. Arthur Bourchier as John Greenwood; Mr. Herbert Bunston as Sir James Harvey-Macpherson, the Prime Minister; and Mr. Thomas Sidney as Morris Johns, Chief Government Whip.

Eric Lewis as Eliza's middle-aged suitor makes a worthy addition to his gallery of masterly stage-portraits. If only because she is unpretentious yet bright, Eliza seems really to have "come to stay."

"THE PRETENDERS,"

AT THE HAYMARKET.

Ibsen's impressive romantic tragedy, "The Pretenders," has had to wait a long while for presentation on the English stage, but at last it has obtained a worthy setting, and a very fair, if not quite ideally satisfactory, rendering at our Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Frederick Harrison's courage deserves what it will no doubt obtain—ample reward; and, like so much courage, once it has manifested itself, seems now the most obvious of things. For "The Pretenders" has only to be acted for us to see how grandiose is its design, how heroically conceived are



"TRUST THE PEOPLE," AT THE GARRICK: JOHN GREENWOOD, HAVING TRUSTED THE PEOPLE IN VAIN, AND BEEN BEATEN IN THE ELECTION AT HIS NATIVE TOWN, COMES HOME, TO BE WELCOMED BY HIS MOTHER AND LECTURED BY HIS FATHER. In the photograph are Miss Barbara Gott as Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. Arthur Bourchier as John Greenwood; and Mr. John McNally as John Greenwood sen.



"TRUST THE PEOPLE," AT THE GARRICK: JOHN GREENWOOD READS THE FORGED TELEGRAM WHICH BROUGHT MIRIAM FELTON TO THE BLACKSHAW HOTEL IN WHICH HE IS STAYING FOR THE ELECTION AND SO STIMULATED TO COMPROMISE HIM. In the photograph are Mr. Thomas Weguelin as the Earl of Eccles; Miss Marjorie Waterlow as Miriam Felton; and Mr. Arthur Bourchier as John Greenwood.

UNDER-WATER CRAFT VERSUS AIR-CRAFT: THE SUBMARINE'S NEW GUN.

DRAWING BY NORMAN WILKINSON; PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS.

It is unnecessary for us to labour the point that the coming of the aeroplane and the dirigible led to the construction of weapons specially designed to fight them, so soon as it was realised that air-craft must play a considerable part in any war of the future. In our issue of May 18, 1912, we gave a drawing, reproduced in miniature on this page, to show how easily an aeroplane or dirigible may locate a submarine moving below the surface. This, of course, depicted the menace air-craft may be to

(Continued opposite)

(Continued)

under-water craft. The photographs on this page illustrate, in a manner, the turning of the tables by the submarine. On two or three occasions we have shown guns mounted on submarines, but never a weapon such as that here shown, which is designed not only for firing in the ordinary way, but for use against enemies in the air. The particular gun shown is a balloon-destroying Krupp. As is made obvious by the photographs, it can be raised from its well to its position above the deck very quickly.



1. WITH THE GUN IN ITS WELL AND THE COVERING LIDS CLOSED: THE DECK OF A SUBMARINE FITTED WITH THE NEW WEAPON FOR USE AGAINST AIR-CRAFT.
3. AN OPERATION NEEDING BUT ONE HAND: RAISING THE GUN FROM ITS WELL TO THE DECK.
4. AIR-CRAFT AS MENACE TO UNDER-WATER CRAFT: A SUBMARINE UNDER WATER REVEALED TO AN AEROPLANE.
5. IN ITS POSITION ON THE DECK: THE NEW BALLOON-DESTROYING KRUPP GUN FOR USE ON SUBMARINES.
6. DIRECTED AGAINST ENEMIES IN THE AIR: THE GUN READY TO FIRE AT DIRIGIBLES OR AEROPLANES.
7. IN POSITION FOR MORE ORDINARY USE: THE GUN READY TO FIRE AT THE CUSTOMARY ANGLES.

To give one or two additional details of this gun for mounting on submarines, for the attacking, more particularly, of air-craft, we may note that the weapon can be raised from its well to the deck, and the sighting-device and shoulder-support can be set in place, in twenty seconds. The power is supplied by electricity, which is aided by a strong spring. The gun can fire at any angle, and thus should prove of very considerable value in the particular phase of naval warfare in which it is destined

to take part. Thus does the ingenuity of the maker of weapons seek to counteract that of the maker of aeroplanes and dirigibles, and put the submarine on a more equal footing with the air-craft, which, hovering above the waves, can locate it with so little difficulty. With regard to this point of the visibility of submarines to observers above, it may be noted that objects beneath the water are visible from a height when invisible from the water level, conditions being favourable.



Monaco and Monte Carlo.

Many people probably think of Monte Carlo simply as a gaming resort, and of Monaco merely as the principality in which Monte Carlo is situated. To such readers—if, indeed, they

ever do read anything but the betting news and the annals of financial speculation—it may come as a surprise to find that a book with the title of "Monaco and Monte Carlo" (Grant Richards), by Adolphe Smith, is concerned with other matters besides the achievements of "the man who broke the bank," and of those others, more numerous perhaps, whom the bank broke. Not that the subject of the gaming rooms is by any means neglected by the author: far from it; in fact, the history and working of the famous Casino, and its relation to the social fabric of Monaco, are described with the utmost thoroughness, and from a broad-minded, sympathetic point of view. But this description falls into its proper place in due proportion to the rest of the subject. Monaco existed before the Casino, and its Princes played their part in the game of European politics during many centuries while Monte Carlo was little more than a barren rock. The Casino, in fact, is an institution of only some fifty odd years' standing. "On the 14th of October, 1856," we read, "the roulette wheel was sent spinning round for the first time in the principality." In relating the history of Monaco the author has gone back to the days before history, to the legend of Hercules and the mediæval story of St. Dévote. The early chapters are very readable, for Mr. Adolphe Smith has the gift of making any subject that he touches interesting. Only a small proportion of the book is devoted to the past. Still more fascinating is the account, written from "a lifelong acquaintance with the Principality," of modern Monaco, the social life of the place, its present enlightened and accomplished Prince, and all the various institutions in art, science, and politics which have been established under his wise and beneficent rule. The scope of the volume is happily summarised in the author's preface. "On the high rock of Monaco," he writes, "we have the sciences, notably Oceanography and Anthropology. Mostly on the lower levels and down by the Condamine there are industries, such as art pottery, panification, brewing, the building of the port and its growing trade, the gas works, the market, the scent-distillery, etc. Finally, at Monte Carlo we have a haven for the fine arts, especially those connected with music and the stage. Throughout floriculture and horticulture receive the most lavish and scientific attention." The illustrations, which add greatly to the charm of the book, consist of eight colour-plates by Charles Maresco Pearce, and forty-eight others in black and white.

A DEEP-SEA NAMESAKE OF THE PRINCE OF MONACO: A NEOLITHODES GRIMALDI, WHICH WAS CAUGHT BY HIM OFF NEWFOUNDLAND AT A DEPTH OF 4100 FEET.

The Neolithodes was found to belong to a separate species and so was named after the Grimaldi family. Its colour is a vivid red. From "Monaco and Monte Carlo."



AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL TREASURE-GROUND BOUGHT BY THE PRINCE OF MONACO: THE CAVERNE DU PRINCE, A TROGLODYTE DWELLING, AMONG THE RED ROCKS OF MENTON. Many interesting prehistoric remains have been found in the grottoes of the Roches Rouges. In 1902 the Prince of Monaco built the Anthropological Museum at Monaco.—[From "Monaco and Monte Carlo".]

"Things Seen in Russia."

In a little pocket volume of 250-odd pages, it would obviously be impossible to give anything like a comprehensive survey of the vast Russian Empire. As its title indicates, "Things Seen in Russia," by W. Barnes Steveni (Seeley, Service), one of a dainty series of "Things Seen" in various lands, does not attempt that impossible task, and yet it succeeds, perhaps, better than would a more ponderous tome in giving the general reader an insight into Russian life and manners. Its success is due to the author's possessing the two ideal qualifications for his work, kinship with the public for whom he writes and long experience of the country he describes. Mr. Steveni has been for ten years Professor of English at the College of Peter the Great, and is St. Petersburg correspondent for several London papers. He has lived among the Russian peasantry, and he once accompanied Tolstoy in relief work during a great famine. All readers of his little book will be interested in his picturesque and sympathetic account of the Russians as he knows them, and especially in his remarks on the racial affinities of northern Russians and the English, and the Russian taste for English literature. The book is illustrated by fifty excellent photographs.

Art in Egypt. Much has been written about Egyptian art, but there is certainly room for such a practical little volume as Professor Maspero's "Art in Egypt" (Heinemann), one of a series dealing with the general history of art in different countries. The name of the author, who is Director General of the Service of Antiquities of Egypt and a member of the Institute of France, is a guarantee of the book's authority. Professor Maspero has compressed a vast deal of information and criticism into three-hundred pages, and conveyed it in a very readable style. His object has been to instruct, and he wastes no time in mere flights of eloquence. At the same time his enthusiasm is everywhere apparent. His book, which deals with sculpture, architecture, painting, and other forms of art, will be especially useful to beginners in the study of Egyptology,

not only for the author's own work, but for the full bibliographies attached to each chapter. Moreover, Professor Maspero explains very clearly the underlying principles of Egyptian art in its relation to religion, and the causes of its taking particular forms, thus giving the key to its spiritual meaning. By reproducing the illustrations on a small scale, it has been possible to give a very large number, and there are also some good full-page colour-plates. The book is printed on glazed paper, so that the illustrations in the text come out very well, and in spite of their small size show detail very clearly.

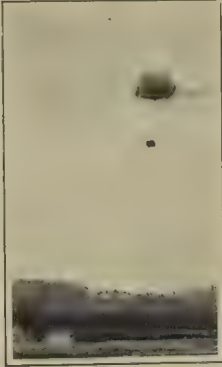


AS IT WAS WHEN THREATENED BY AN ENGLISH FLEET: MONACO IN THE EARLY PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

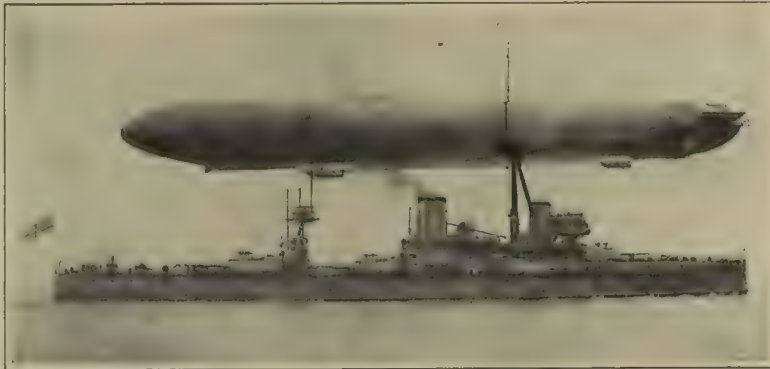
"In 1705, Savoy having taken sides against France [in the War of the Spanish Succession], the safety of Nice and Monaco was menaced from the sea by English ships, and from the mountains by Savoyard soldiers."

From "Monaco and Monte Carlo," by Adolphe Smith—by Courtesy of the Publishers Messrs. Grant Richards.

FOR FIGHTING THE ENEMY IN THE AIR: BALLOON-DESTROYING GUNS.



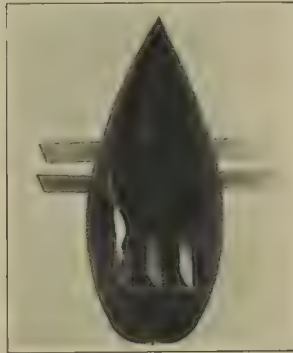
A CAPTIVE BALLOON HIT BY A SHELL FROM A BALLOON-DESTROYING GUN.



SHOWING HOW LARGE A MARK THE DIRIGIBLE OFFERS THE GUN: A ZEPPELIN AIR-SHIP AND A DREADNOUGHT COMPARED.



A CAPTIVE BALLOON HIT BY A SHELL FROM A BALLOON-DESTROYING GUN



AS THE TARGET APPEARS: A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON SEEN FROM BELOW.



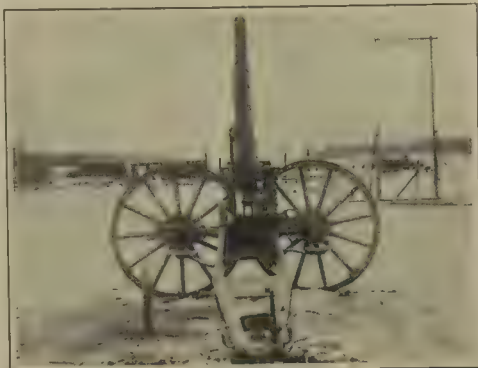
A CAPTIVE BALLOON MISSED BY A BALLOON-DESTROYING GUN; SHOWING THE TRAIL OF SMOKE LEFT BY THE SHELL TO GUIDE THE GUNNER.



DESIGNED TO PIERCE AND FIRE THE GAS-BAGS OF DIRIGIBLES, THE KRUPP 6.5-CENTIMETRE GUN FOR FIGHTING DREADNOUGHTS OF THE AIR.



REHEARSING FOR WAR IN THE CLOUDS; PRACTISING BOMB-DROPPING ON TO A DUMMY DIRIGIBLE, NEAR BERLIN.



WITH THE WHEELS AS THEY ARE WHEN THE GUN IS IN USE: THE 6.5-CENTIMETRE KRUPP FOR FIRING AT AIR-CRAFT.



SHOWING THE SHELLS UNDER THE DRIVER'S SEAT: A GERMAN BALLOON-DESTROYING GUN ON A MOTOR-CAR.

With regard to certain of the photographs on this page, we may give the following notes. In the case of the balloon-destroying gun used against the captive balloon on the occasion illustrated, the shell leaves behind it in its flight a trail of smoke, which enables the gunner to see by how much he has missed, and so to correct his aim. The Zeppelin is somewhere about 445 feet long, compared with the Dreadnought's

490 feet. The Krupp 6.5-centimetre balloon-destroying gun fires a special shell which, having pierced the envelope of the balloon, fires the gas; against aeroplanes it fires an ordinary projectile. In the bomb-dropping test illustrated, the dirigible was represented by a structure of wood and linen; the bombs, by metal missiles filled with sand. The gun seen in the last illustration is fired from the motor-car on which it is carried.

PREHISTORIC SCULPTURE: DISCOVERIES IN THE TUS DITBOUBERT.



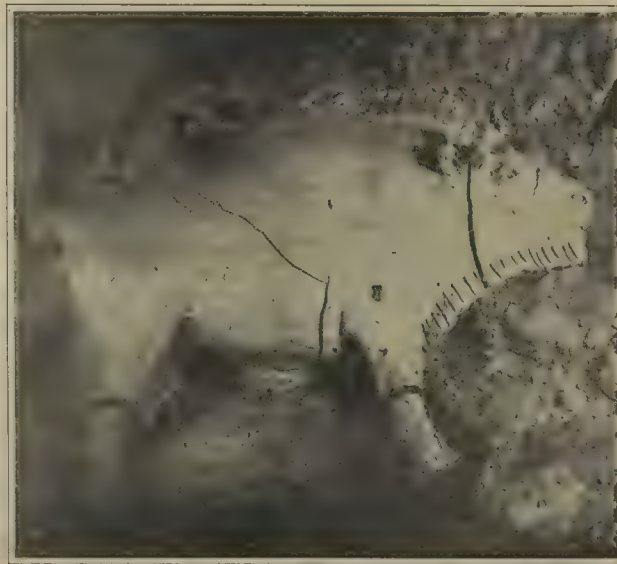
TWENTY-SIX INCHES LONG; THE CLAY FIGURE OF THE MALE BISON, THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN MODELLED BY PREHISTORIC MAN.



WHERE COUNT BEGOUEN, BREAKING THROUGH A MASS OF STALACTITES, FOUND THE FIGURINES; THE CAVE CALLED THE TUS DITBOUBERT.



PREPARED BY THE PREHISTORIC MODELLER, OR MODELLERS, BUT NOT USED; WORKED CLAY FOUND ON THE FLOOR OF THE CAVE.



THIRTY INCHES LONG; THE CLAY FIGURE OF THE FEMALE BISON, THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN MODELLED BY PREHISTORIC MAN.

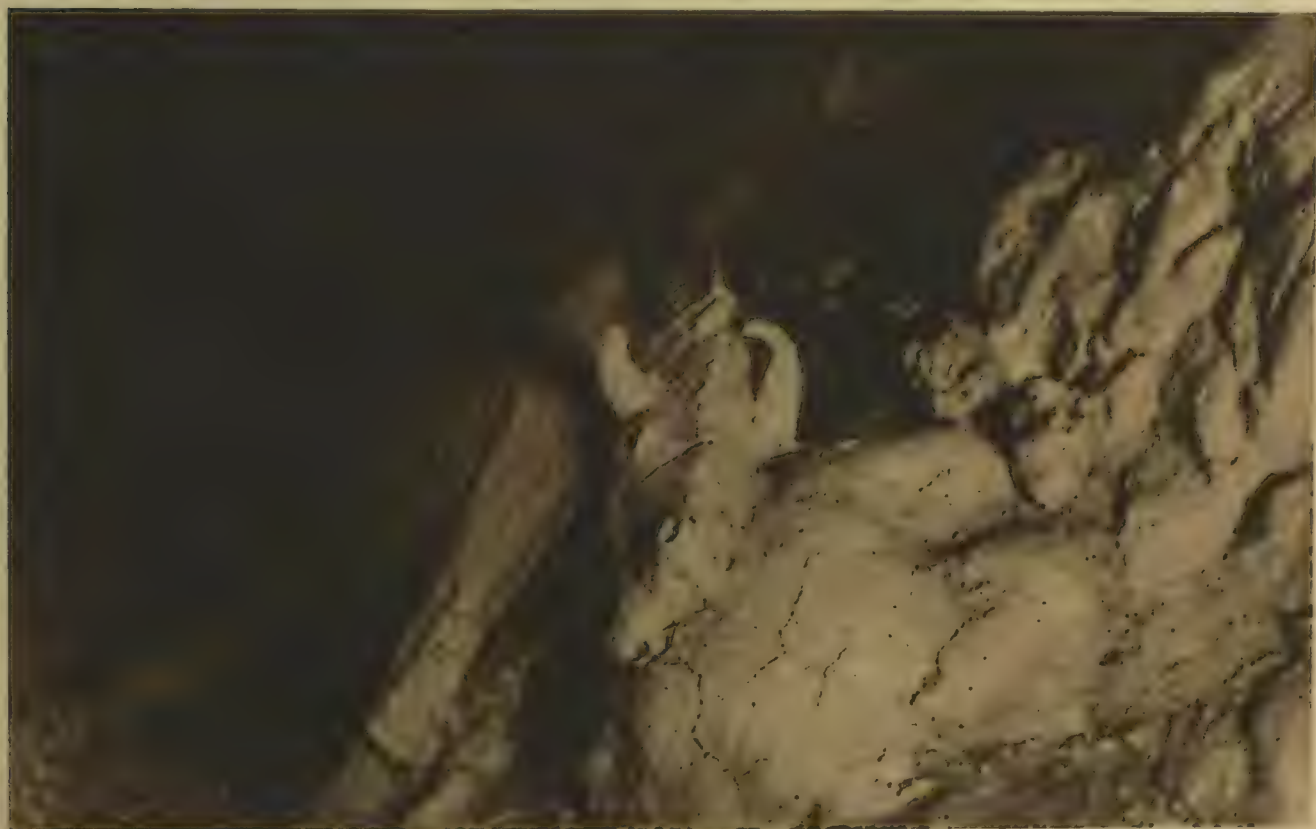
At a meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, held in Paris towards the end of last year, Count Begouen, well known as an investigator of prehistoric remains, told of his discovery, in the cave known as the Tus Ditboubert, of figurines of bisons modelled in clay, it is believed, by prehistoric men. In this cave the Count found, some while ago, prehistoric mural pictures of animals. Later, when further exploring it on October 10

last, he broke a way through a mass of stalactites and found a gallery, in which he discovered the clay figures representing a male and a female bison. These are wonderfully preserved, save for the fact that one of the horns of the female bison and its tail have been broken off at some time or other. The tail was discovered on the floor of the cave, as were pieces of clay prepared but not used.

MODELLED BY PREHISTORIC MAN: CLAY FIGURINES OF BISONS.



POSSIBLY MADE TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS AGO: THE FIGURINES OF A MALE BISON (AT BACK) AND A FEMALE (IN FRONT) FOUND IN THE CAVE CALLED THE TUS DITBOUBERT—A SIDE VIEW.



CLAIMED TO BE THE FIRST PREHISTORIC CLAY FIGURES WHOSE DISCOVERY HAS BEEN RECORDED: THE MODELS OF BISONS FOUND BY COUNT BEGOUEN IN THE CAVE CALLED THE TUS DITBOUBERT—FRONT VIEW.

As noted on our other page dealing with the subject, Count Begouen made his discovery of the figurines modelled in clay in the cave known as the Tus Ditboubert, in the district of Montesquieu-Aventès (Ariège). The finds, which represent a male and a female bison, are respectively 26 inches and 30 inches long. As the photographs show, they are almost intact, although somewhat cracked by the drying of the clay. They seem to have been attached to the cave wall; or, to be more precise, to some rocks which had fallen from the roof. They have the appearance

of bas-reliefs, for only the right side is completely modelled; indeed, that against the rock is almost unformed. It is claimed of the discovery that it is the first of prehistoric clay figures to be recorded, and at the meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, in Paris, at which attention was drawn to it by Count Begouen, the estimates as to the age of the figures ranged as far as twenty thousand years ago. The Count also found a third small clay figure, so roughly modelled that it is not possible to say what it represents; many footprints of bears; and human footprints.

THE GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT! WHAT CAPTAIN SCOTT

FROM CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S "THE SOUTH POLE,"



AN ILLUSTRATION BY CAPTAIN R. F. SCOTT OF THE DISAPPOINTMENT HE FELT THAT HE WAS AT THE SOUTH POLE. A TOWNSEND.

WHAT AMUNDSEN LEFT AT THE SOUTH POLE.

In his book, "The South Pole," published by Mr. Murray, Captain Amundsen says: "We began our preparations for departure from the Pole. First we set up the little tent we had brought with us. . . . On the top of this a little Norwegian flag was hoisted fast, and underneath it a peasant, on which 'Fram' was painted. . . . Inside the tent, in a little box, I left a letter addressed to H.M. the King. . . . Besides this letter, I wrote a short epistle to Captain Scott,

who, I assumed, would be the first to find the tent. Other things we left there were a sextant with a glass horizon, a hypsometer-rod, three reindeer-skin foot-bags, some kamiks and mits. . . . We went into the tent. . . . We wrote our names on a label we had fastened to the tent-pole. On this occasion we received the congratulations of our companions on the successful result, for the following messages were. . . . served to the tent: "Good luck!" and "Welcome to go down!"

AND HIS PARTY FOUND AT THE SOUTH POLE.

BY COURTESY OF MR. JOHN MURRAY.



WHAT SCOTT FOUND AT THE SOUTH POLE.

Commander E. R. G. Evans, in his lengthy and remarkably interesting dispatch sent through the Central News Agency, says of Captain Scott, at the South Pole: "The first day at the Pole was cloudy, with a touch-sun, but the second day, January 28, was clearer and the sun was visible. Signals were taken. Captain Scott using the 4-in. theodolite. Amundsen made use of a sextant with no artificial horizon; but the finding of the Pole by the two explorers differed by only

half a mile. . . . The Scott observations gave a latitude of 89 deg. 59' 10" S. (90 being the Pole) and the party accordingly marched on for an extra half-mile. . . . and there planted the Union Jack. They had previously picked up, in the snow, the Norwegian expedition's dog-tracks, and these they followed to the Norwegian camp within three miles of the Pole itself. . . . The party found all the records and gear left by Amundsen."



AN ILLUSTRATION BY CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN OF THE INTERESTING FACT THAT HE WAS AT THE SOUTH POLE. A TOWNSEND.

A SIGHT WHICH MIGHT WELL HAVE BROKEN THE EXPLORERS' SPIRITS: DECEMBER 16-17, 1911, FOUND BY

As is noted on this double-page, Captain R. F. Scott and his party reached the South Pole on January 17, 1912, and on the 18th took sights to prove that they were indeed at this axis of the earth. Their discovery that Captain Roald Amundsen had been the first to reach the South Pole may well have contributed to their tragic end, for the disappointment cannot but have been intense, and is more than likely to have broken their spirits to some extent. We are able to reproduce this illustration

THE TENT OF THE NORWEGIAN DISCOVERER OF THE SOUTH POLE—CAPTAIN SCOTT ON JANUARY 17, 1912.

of Captain Amundsen's tent at the South Pole (with four members of the party) by courtesy of Mr. John Murray, the publisher of the Norwegian explorer's book, "The South Pole." The sextant and theodolite reproduced are given by courtesy of Messrs. Henry Hughes and Son, Captain Amundsen reached the Pole on December 16, 1911. He had thoughts of leaving ten gallons of oil there, but decided it would not be wanted. Had he left it, Captain Scott's chances of surviving would have been improved.

A NATION'S TRIBUTE TO ITS HEROIC SONS DEAD IN THE WHITE WASTES OF THE FAR SOUTH.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT ST. PAUL'S.



"WE HUMBLY LEAVE IN THY FATHERLY KEEPING THE SOULS OF OUR BROTHERS": THE GREAT CONGREGATION OF MOURNERS AT ST. PAUL'S, HEADED BY THE KING, DURING THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR "THOSE WHO PERISHED IN THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION EARLY IN 1912."

A Memorial Service for "those who perished in the Antarctic Expedition early in 1912" was held at St. Paul's Cathedral at noon on Friday, February 14 last, and was attended by a large congregation of mourners, headed by the King. It was most impressive; began with the hymn, "Rock of Ages"; and included the playing of the "Dead March." The moment illustrated is the recital of the prayer: "Almighty God, with Whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord, and with Whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity; We humbly leave in Thy Fatherly keeping the souls of our brothers, Robert Falcon Scott, Lawrence Edward Grace Oates, Edward Adrian Wilson, Henry Robertson Bowers, Edgar Evans, beseeching Thee, that it may please Thee, of Thy gracious goodness, shortly to accomplish the number of Thine elect, and to hasten Thy kingdom; that we, with all those that are departed in the true faith of Thy holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory;

through Jesus Christ our Lord." It may be noted in passing that, in attending the service in person, the King paid an honour which is exceedingly rare; for it is against precedent for the Sovereign to attend funeral or memorial services other than Royal: he is "represented," whether the illustrious dead be public personage or private friend. His Majesty was at the service at St. George's Chapel for the Duke of Fife, but this was scarcely an exception; the Duke being his Majesty's brother-in-law. The King is seen in the centre of the drawing. In the pew behind, on his Majesty's right, is General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., representing Queen Alexandra. In the pew on his left are Mr. Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Miss Violet Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Colonel Seely, Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Russian Ambassador, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the German Ambassador, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. John Burns, and Mr. Chozo Koike, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires. The sailors on the left are Royal Naval Volunteers.

SIX MINUTES OF "MOVEMENTS AND POSTURES": A DANCELESS BALLET.



1.
It was arranged that the Russian Ballet should present "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," for the first time in England, at Covent Garden, on February 17. This work, which has music by Claude Debussy, is founded on Stéphane Mallarmé's well-known poem. Writing as we do before its production at the Opera House, we cannot do better than quote from the "Times" of a while ago, which said of it: "It has been conceived and carried out by



2.
the dancer Nijinsky, whose first step it is in the career of a ballet-master. . . . The subject is simple enough: the faun lolls dreamily in a sunny glade, now playing the flute, now toying with grapes; nymphs come to bathe; he draws peacefully near, but frightens them away. He remains alone, gazes for a time at the veil that one of them has dropped in her flight, and soon resumes his 'dolce far niente.' This brief sketch, which lasts but six minutes, includes



3.
absolutely no dancing, but only very simple and peculiar movements and postures, the peculiarity of which consist in their being inspired partly from the figures displayed on Greek vases or reliefs, partly from the paintings of the schools of Gauguin, Cézanne, and even more daring painters of to-day. So that at first they appear somewhat constrained and exclusively schematic—and all the more because the connecting movements are sudden, sharp, and as nearly rectilinear

(Continued below.)



INSPIRED BY A FAMOUS POEM, ANCIENT GREEK ART, AND POST-IMPRESSIONISM: "L'APRÈS-MIDI D'UN FAUNE,"
AS GIVEN BY THE RUSSIAN BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN.

Continued.]
as possible, curves and flourishes being discarded as superfluous ornamentation. In fact, the whole scheme is simplified to the utmost, and intended to convey merely the gist of expressive attitudes and gestures. It is carried out with singular appropriateness, and, to its minutest details, remains in perfect accordance with the music." M. Nijinsky is shown in some of the photographs.

A FEUD ENDED: THE HOHENZOLLERN-GUELPH BETROTHAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY 'LUTZEL, SELLE AND KUNTZE, AND B.I.G.



1. ENGAGED TO PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE OF PRUSSIA, ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR: PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG.

2. ENGAGED TO PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, ONLY SON OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND: PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE OF PRUSSIA.

3. ON THE DAY OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THEIR BETROTHAL: PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE AND PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS WALKING ARM-IN-ARM AT CARLSRUHE—WITH PRINCE OSCAR OF PRUSSIA.

The betrothal of Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, only daughter of the German Emperor, and Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Luneburg, only surviving son of the Duke of Cumberland, was formally announced at Carlsruhe the other day;

and so ended the Hohenzollern-Guelph feud which began with the annexation of Hanover by Prussia, in 1866. Princess Victoria Louise was born on September 13, 1892; Prince Ernest Augustus on November 17, 1887. He has joined the Zieler Red Hussars.

DR. H. ADLER'S SUCCESSOR: ANGLO-JEWRY'S NEW SPIRITUAL CHIEF.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DUFFUS.



FIFTH TO HOLD THE OFFICE SINCE THE RETURN OF THE JEWS TO ENGLAND UNDER CROMWELL: DR. JOSEPH HERMANN HERTZ, M.A, PH.D., THE NEW CHIEF RABBI OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

On February 16 Dr. Joseph Hermann Hertz was elected Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, and thus, after a lapse of over eighteen months, Anglo-Jewry once more has a spiritual chief, one whom, it is interesting to remember, is the fifth to occupy the office of Chief Rabbi since the return of the Jews to England under Cromwell. Dr. Hertz, who, of course, succeeds the late Dr. Hermann Adler, was born at Rebrin, Hungary, in 1872. As a child, he was an emigrant to New York, and there he was

educated at the City College, at Columbia University, and at the Jewish Theological Seminary. In 1894, he became rabbi of a Syracuse congregation, and four years later he was called to the Witwatersrand Hebrew congregation at Johannesburg. When the war broke out, he was expelled from the Transvaal by order of President Kruger; but he returned after the British occupation, and continued to be rabbi in Johannesburg until last year, when he became a rabbi in New York.

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EMBROCATION

NAPOLEON'S GOLDEN EAGLES.

It was an ingenious idea of Mr. Edward Fraser to outline the campaigns of the Great Napoleon as "The War Drama of the Eagles" (Murray). This drama, however, only began at Austerlitz, and ended at Waterloo, because the former was Napoleon's first battle after he received imperial rank; and three weeks later it was announced that the eagle had been adopted as the heraldic cognisance of the new régime. Yet this conclusion had not been reached without much consultation and controversy—some having proposed the Gallic cock, others the lion, the elephant, and even the bee; but at last the question was decided by Napoleon himself in favour of a spread eagle, much in the same way as another despot—the Tsar Nicholas I—settled the dispute between rival engineers as to the route of the proposed railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow by taking a ruler and drawing a straight line between the two capitals. Undoubtedly the Roman eagle best suited the character and conquests of Bonaparte, who was himself of pure Italo-Roman descent; and it is curious to think that the two greatest soldiers perhaps of all time—Cæsar and Napoleon—were of the same wonderful military race. On the occasion of the new Emperor's coronation, towards the end of 1804, a day was fixed for the ceremonious presentation in the Field of Mars of about a thousand eagles to representative detachments of all the French army, and though this "Fête des Aigles" was rather spoilt by the weather, it was, nevertheless, a most grandiose affair, and inspired the Grand Army with a fighting rage that was to cover all those gilded eagles with a glory almost unparalleled. The eagle itself, perched on the top of the staff, was the thing that counted much more than the silken colours beneath it, and Mr. Fraser's method is to describe the flight of those golden birds of prey as if he had been marching at the side of the *Porte-aigle*, or standard-bearer, himself. A good many of Napoleon's outspread birds of prey found their way, against their will, to this country during the Peninsular War, and in 1812 five of them were publicly displayed on the Horseguards Parade, in presence of the Royal Family, amid circumstances of military pomp offering "a spectacle grand and impressive beyond anything ever beheld." At Waterloo, also, a couple of the eagles were gallantly captured—one by the "Scots Greys" and the other by the "Royals," of which the Tsar and the

Kaiser are now respectively the honorary chiefs. In the case of the "Greys" the feat was achieved by one of their Sergeants, Charles Ewart, of Kilmarnock, in Robert Burns's own county of Ayr, a yeoman of Herculean strength standing six feet four in his stockings, and an unrivalled

master of the sword. Three of his antagonists he successively slew. Ewart was at once sent to Brussels with the trophy, and carried it through the crowded streets "amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators who saw it." It is now in Chelsea Hospital, as well as Mr. Andsell's picture ("The Fight for the Standard") representing the incident. Mr. Fraser has written a most interesting volume—the more so by reason of its maps and illustrations; but surely he errs in saying that Ney received the title of "bravest of the brave" on the field of Jena, instead of for his rear-guard heroism during the Grand Army's frozen flight from flaming Moscow.



Photo, Record Press

GERMANY'S VERSATILE EMPEROR IN A NEW CAPACITY.
THE KAISER DESCRIBES HIS RYE WHICH STANDS UPRIGHT
"LIKE UHLANS' LANCES."

At a recent meeting of the Agricultural Council of the Herrenhaus, the German House of Lords, the Kaiser described his own farm. In 1906, he said, he had a large plot of uncultivated land, which had since been worked with great success to produce wheat and fodder for live-stock, while part of it was devoted to a stud-farm for horses. The Emperor is very proud of his Peltuser Rye, which, he said, stood up like "Uhlans' lances" when his neighbours' crops lay flat under heavy rain.

Intending holiday-makers should certainly read carefully a very attractive leaflet issued by the Great Western Railway, which claims that the advantages once considered the monopoly of Southern France or Northern Algeria may be secured in the home Rivieras of Cornwall and Devon, with very much less cost and fatigue. There will doubtless be many of those who have made the experiment who will accept this claim as fully substantiated.

There is much to be said in favour of a "change" at this season of the year, and a brief visit to sunny Spain or the Riviera is well worth making. Travelling by the palatial 12,000-ton mail steamers of the Orient Line, holiday-makers can visit Gibraltar and Toulon and be back in London in 15 days, having spent 5 or 6 days in Gibraltar, Tangier, and Spain; or they can go to Toulon for a couple of days on the Riviera. The holiday can be prolonged if desired. The man of modest means will find the second saloon accommodation unusually good, and if he will obtain the Orient Company's programme he will be surprised at the lowness of the cost.

In these days of artistic posters a hoarding may be a thing of beauty and not an eyesore. One of the most attractive of recent posters is the "Doctor and Child" pictorial announcement of the Oxo Company. Its subject is very human, as a poster built up on fact must naturally be. It shows the smiling gratitude of "Dr. Oxo's" little patient for his skilful care and kindly attention—the "Quite well, Doctor, thanks to you." Oxo is to be congratulated on its latest poster, and so is the artist, Mr. Joseph Simpson.

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MUSIC.

LONDON'S musical activity in the past fortnight has been remarkable for the time of year, and, considering the weather, the response to the attraction of opera house and concert hall has been of very generous kind. At the opera two very attractive ballets, "L'Oiseau de Feu" and "Le Carnaval" were revived last week, and there has been one further revival since, the "Après midi d'un Faune" of Debussy, which is new to London. "Der Rosenkavalier" continues to call all London to Covent Garden, and, just too late for notice here, "Salome" has been given. Stravinsky's "L'Oiseau de Feu" is in one sense the best of his ballets, for while it accepts certain conventions that make for popularity as well as

beauty, the treatment attracts by its unconventionality, and in this way the more conservative admirer of music and movement may be persuaded to extend the area of his taste. Mme. Piltz and M. Bohm were at their best in Stravinsky's work. It is understood that there will be no Russian Ballet during the grand opera season, but, as though to atone for any disappointment that may be felt, it is announced that arrangements have been made with the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, for the engagement of Signor Caruso, who will be heard on a limited number of nights. Meses. Melba and Tetrazzini have also been engaged. The Russian dancers will be at Drury Lane.

To the considerable number of fine orchestras playing in London, the National Symphony Orchestra must be added. It was heard to distinct advantage last week under the direction of Mr. Hamilton Harty, when Miss Mary Dickenson gave a concert and played the solo part in the Beethoven Violin Concerto, and other works by Dr. Saint-Saëns and Max Bruch. Nervousness may well have been accountable for the uneven quality of the concert-giver's work. She has distinct gifts, and there is a suggestion that she has not yet arrived at the full maturity of her power, so that it was possible to forgive the temporary lapses from grace, of which the greatest was connected with the cadenza to the concerto.

Miss Isolde Menges has given this week the second of her concerts at the Queen's Hall. Daughter of a well-known Brighton teacher and a pupil of Professor Auer, Miss Menges has been brought up in the atmosphere of good music, and is likely to claim a good position in the crowded ranks of professional violinists. Her tone is not large; there were moments at the first concert when it did not seem so enough; but the quality made amends for the quantity.

The centenary of the birth of Wagner and Verdi occurs this year. Richard Wagner was born at Leipzig on May 22, 1813, and the centenary will be celebrated here and on the Continent. Mr. Schulz-Curtius, who has done so much to make Wagner's music



Photo. Topical.

A UNIQUE ACCIDENT: A GRANITE SETT CAUGHT IN THE PROPELLER OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ROMA," WHICH WAS THEREBY STOPPED.

An extraordinary accident happened the other day to the steam-ship "Roma," of Belfast. As she was leaving the York Dock for Glasgow, her propeller suddenly stopped and could not be moved. The vessel had to be dry-docked, whereupon the engineers discovered the granite sett shown in the photograph, wedged between one of the blades and the arch of the rudder-post.

popular, is organising a special concert in London, and among the performances in Germany those to be given at the Dresden Opera House promise to be extremely interesting. The centenary of Verdi's birth will be associated with a great Verdi Festival at Parma.

Mme. Beatrice Langley is giving a violin recital on Tuesday next, and will be heard with pleasure after her rather long absence from the concert platform.

Mr. Thomas Beecham promises a summer season at the Aldwych Theatre, where he will present Dr. Richard Strauss's "Ariadne," together with a number of light operas.



Photo. Partiscope.

KING CHARLIE AND HIS REFRACTORY NEW SUBJECTS: THE MONARCH OF THE PENGUINS AT THE "ZOO" WITH A BROOD OF FRESH ARRIVALS FROM THE CAPE.

Charlie, the King Penguin at the "Zoo," has had an addition to his court in the shape of eighteen baby penguins, who recently arrived from the Cape. They have adopted King Charlie as their hero and leader, but that stately individual has some trouble to keep his new subjects in order, and make them observe the deference due to a bird of high degree.

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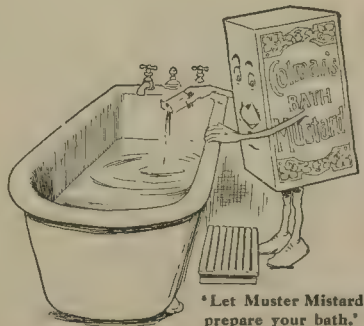
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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is certainly one respect in which we civilised people of to-day, and our ancestors for generations before us, have departed from the natural law—namely, in the selection in marriage being practically always in the hands of the male sex. In Nature, the free choice always rests with the lady. A very amusing account of the courtship of birds is given by Mr. F. B. Kirkman. One has often heard a sudden outburst of wild chattering amongst the London sparrows at this time of year, and all through the spring. This is no vulgar squabble, as we may have supposed, but an incident in courtship: a little group of gentlemen are around a fascinating lady sparrow, each presenting his own claims to be her choice, and calling her particular attention to the defects of his rivals. The lady pecks furiously at them all; but at last she makes her choice, and the couple live happily and faithfully together till they have brought out and reared their young. The cormorant courts by putting himself into an attitude of dejection and discomfort; he lies down and twists his neck round till his beak lies flat on his back. Thus he declares that nothing will induce him to be happy any more unless Miss Cormorant will have him; and the sign of her acceptance of his wooing is that she gently caresses the poor twisted neck at the point where it curves round.

So the story runs on. In the whole of bird life, and in every other species of animal, too, the rule is that the male courts the female in some obvious, down-right way, and Darwin has declared the free choice of the female, which he calls natural selection, to have been the chief element in the development of every race. From this has arisen the superior beauty of the male birds, for female birds seem to have no more sense than men, who are caught by the eye alone too much. Now, in human affairs, one supposes it to be a point of superiority in the average female mind that she regards more attentively the moral, intellectual, and muscular developments of the other sex, and takes less count of mere decorative charms. How often one hears girls declare that they do not mind how ugly men are, provided they are clever, or good, or strong, or whatever point the particular man within hearing may consider to be his own special attraction! Perhaps that is why men in general are so ugly! The fact is, to return to the first point, in the civilised old countries, the female no longer has a choice. Amongst the educated classes, at any rate, if a girl is very anxious to live the normal life, that of a wife and mother, she knows that she must marry the first eligible man who asks her, for she may very probably never have another chance. Mr. Bernard Shaw, indeed, has endeavoured to show, in "Man and Superman," that, after all, the woman still, in a way, does choose, and there is too much truth in it, for he displays his heroine as accomplishing her ends by craft, lying, and steadily forcing herself on a retiring and unwilling man. But this is precisely the opposite of the right way, and, so far as it succeeds, it results in the very worst, meanest, most false and contemptible sort of woman



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becoming the wife by whom her man will naively judge the standard of womanly character, and pronounce it low, and the mother who can train in her children no higher character than her own.

It is clear that Nature does not sanction either polygamy or a surplus of women to court the men or live unmarried; for everywhere that records are kept, it is ascertained that more males are born than females. But baby boys die more easily than girls, and as maturity is reached the excess of male deaths over female ones increases, partly from more dangerous occupations, partly from less regular living, till there is a certain natural majority of the gentler sex. To increase it, come wars and carry off thousands of the strongest and best men. There are thirty thousand women now approaching middle-age single because the potential husbands of their generation were killed off in the South African War. The only way in which women can voluntarily help to equalise the balance of the sexes in an old country is by emigrating, and following their brothers who have already gone to new lands. Though there is an excess of males in all our Colonies, many of them are not in a position to marry. Still, where men are most numerous, a girl's chance of making her own "natural selection" must be better. In Canada, for instance, on a total population of a little over 7,000,000, there is an excess of males over females of 437,000 odd. This "surplus" of men is largest in the newly settled West, but the men outnumber the women in every province of Canada, as in every state of Australia.

Already the wild exaggeration of trimming that made ridiculous so many of the earlier spring hats is yielding to more reasonable counsel. Feathers, ospreys, and artificially constructed plumes still ramp in all directions—beyond a doubt this is the characteristic feature of the smartest of the new millinery—but the ramping is not quite so wild or so absurd as was at first threatened. A quaint sartorial caprice is the hat trimmed with a single upstanding plume shaped precisely like an interrogation point. Frenchmen are much enchanted and interested by a hat thus bedecked, romantically seeing in it a symbolic reference to that eternal problem—the feminine temperament. The ordinary artificial flower, whilst not absolutely neglected, is not being allowed to play a very prominent rôle just at present, but there is considerable partiality being shown towards those tiny blossoms made of satin, that do not pretend to imitate the actual handiwork of Nature. Many a straw shape considers itself fully trimmed by either a wreath or a few knots of these delicately made and vividly coloured flowerets. Dainty and becoming indeed is this "sweet simplicity" millinery that forms such a striking contrast to the eccentric, albeit *chic*, specimens with the strangely poised plumage. Another popular fancy of the moment is the use of brocaded ribbon, a bright ground with a floral pattern of some contrasting, but usually equally vivid, tint. Many a hat has no more trimming than a band of gay ribbon around the crown, finished by a flat bow or a tiny nosegay of flowers.

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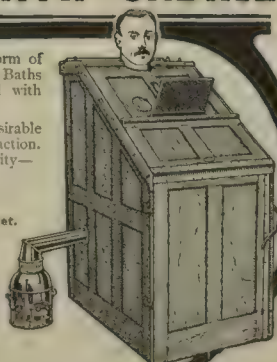
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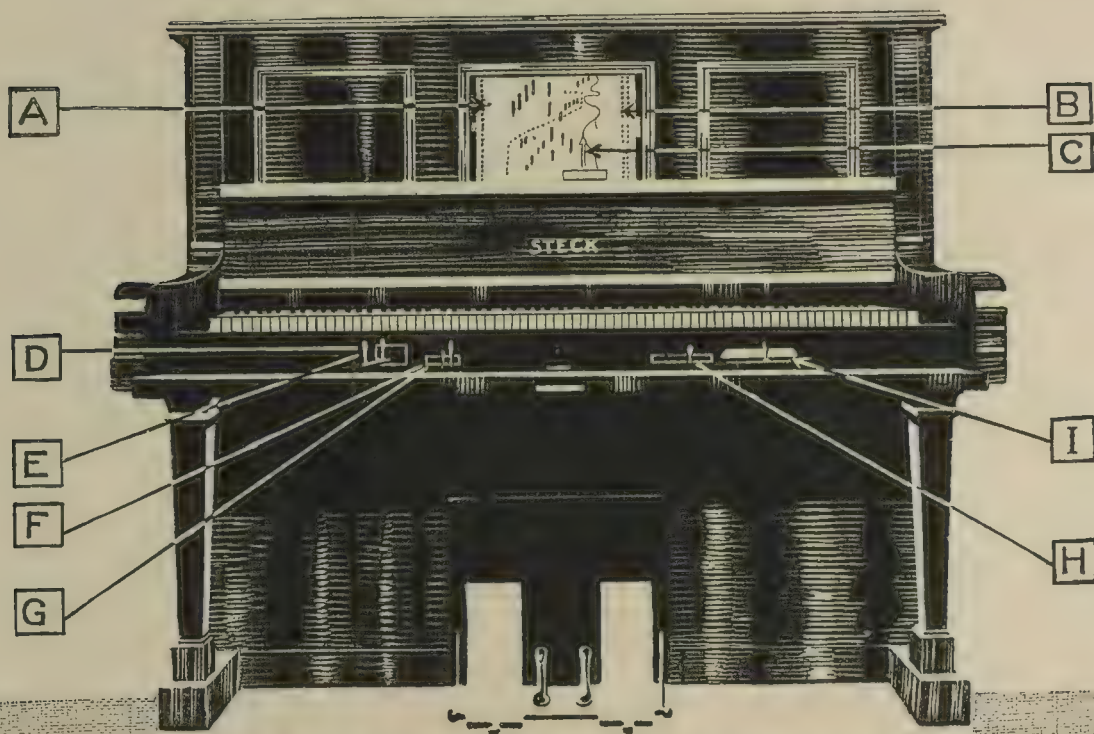
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ART NOTES.

THE Memorial exhibition, ruinous to many reputations, is justified in the case of Arthur Lemon. If the unobtrusive quality of his work failed to make a yearly demonstration of his powers, it is wholly sufficient when backed by the collective weight of the hundred-and-fifty canvases at the Goupil Gallery. A haphazard, wandering line they make; they are like the easy talk of one whose sentences, because he is among friends, do not go forward to the finish expected on page or platform. The whole, for all that, renders a complete account of the man and his achievement.

A boyhood in Rome, a friendly city; eight years in California, a friendly state; two years in Paris, in the company of friends, and the rest in Surrey and in Florence. On the Campagna and in California, where for a time he

for which one may seek in vain in the younger phases of contemporary portraiture. Arthur Lemon brought to his oxen and to the untidiest scenery an appreciation full of the amenities of culture.

"No one," writes Vernon Lee, "has felt like Arthur Lemon the sullen beauty of the Mediterranean heading under a *libeccio*, pale waves breaking on pale cinnamon-coloured sands under a stormy sky of sunset-flushed clouds encircling a tiny piece of rain-washed blue. He makes one realise the terrible and suddenness of this land-locked sea, which never recedes, and comes forward only in anger, its motion never a habit and always an almost human mood." There is a picture in this exhibition that fits the description, although it bears an English name. Its waves are pale, they break on cinnamon-coloured sands, and above is a tiny piece of rain-washed blue. It has style, and a touch worthy of the great French school

of landscape; but its price, I noticed, was all unlike the Frenchmen's. Although Mr. Sargent had set the red seal of his appreciation on another picture not two yards away, it was still unsold on the afternoon of the Private View, and its price was under thirty pounds!

In many of the small pictures the pigment is sleek and luminous, after the manner of certain Corots; in the later pictures it is tossed hither and thither in the fresh impulses of a most genial painter. Indeed, in the large "Harvest Time, Surrey," there are passages of paint which give colour to the suggestion that the greatest living master of the brush filled up, here and there, the few circles of canvas left bare by Arthur Lemon in compositions other-

wise complete. If to such service we owe the completeness of the present gathering, the situation at the Goupil Gallery is almost as exciting for collectors as when the word



Photo. L.N.A.

AN AIRMAN WHO AMUSED THE KING: MR. CODY (ON THE LEFT) ARRANGING THE EXHIBIT OF HIS BIPLANE AT OLYMPIA. After inspecting the "Delta" the King, on his visit to the Aero Show at Olympia, passed on to the aeroplanes. He chatted some time with Mr. Cody, and was much amused at the famous airman's reminiscences. Mr. Cody invited his Majesty to take a flight with him some day, but the offer was declined. The machine shown is that on which Mr. Cody won the Government's first prize at the trials on Salisbury Plain.

went round that the exhibition of Mr. Walter Greaves's pictures contained at least two originals by Whistler.

But it is not to the pictures of Surrey, nor necessarily to those that offer delightful problems in duplex personality, that one owes the chief pleasures of the Memorial Exhibition. Vernon Lee's praise goes to the heart of the artist's achievement. "No one has brought home better than he the incomparable peacefulness of Tuscan sunshine as it flickers in sulphur dappings on the burnt grass of a sea-side pinewood; through the vivid green branches rise the flame-like outlines, the incorporal blue of the marble mountains against a pale, luminous sky, and, in the shade, the unyoked bullocks are resting, white and wonderful." Arthur Lemon lives in Tuscan landscape, rather than in Surrey, for he was the perfect Englishman in his love of Italy.

E. M.

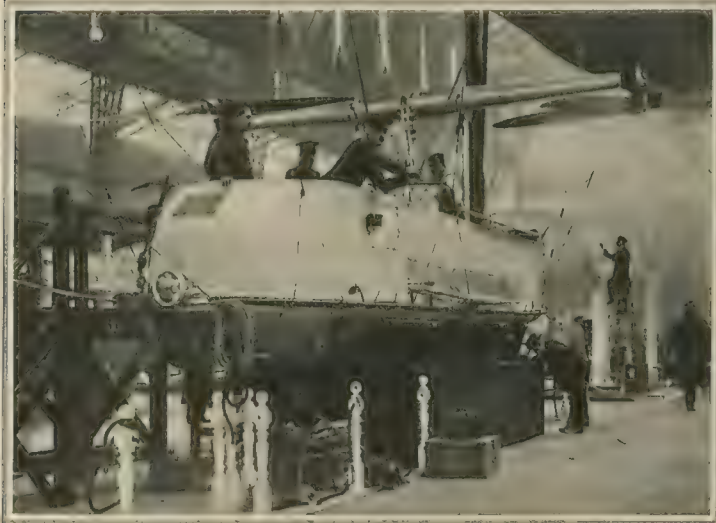


Photo. L.N.A.

HIS MAJESTY'S AIR-SHIP "DELTA" PREPARING FOR A VISIT FROM THE KING: FITTING UP THE VESSEL AT OLYMPIA.

The King paid a private visit on Feb. 14 to the International Aero Exhibition at Olympia. The first exhibit which he inspected was the Army dirigible "Delta," the working of which was explained to him by Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman, Superintendent of the Royal Aircraft Factory.

worked as cowboy, he made the acquaintance of the congenial cattle. The white oxen of several sketches at the Goupil have the ineffable gentleness and good-breeding

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NEW NOVELS.

"The Red Cross Girl."

Mr. Richard Harding Davis writes an excellent short story. He has wit, he has an apparently inexhaustible supply of neat little plots; he has, of course, his experience of the world in war and peace. "The Red Cross Girl" (Duckworth) is a collection of short stories, and perhaps the Red Cross Girl herself cuts the brightest figure in them, though really it is hard to choose. Her conventionality in rejecting the British peer for the American journalist is a little unworthy of a man of Mr. Davis's gifts; but we presume the tale was written with one eye on a Yankee audience. The American writer who allows his heroine to refuse one of her own countrymen to marry a mere Earl is yet to be found, so conservative are the magazine readers of the great Republic. Barring this criticism, we have nothing but praise for Mr. Davis's volume. If this be pot-boiling, it is a merry process, and the reading public will do well to draw round the cauldron. There is not a dull page in the book, and its humour will evoke many a quiet chuckle. Best of all, it has the wholesome outdoor atmosphere of people of action,

and there is not a suspicion of a "problem" to be found in the seven stories.

"Veiled Women."

The sum and substance of "Veiled Women" (Eveleigh Nash) amounts to a reminder—a pertinent reminder—that the emancipated condition of European women is not the only tolerable state of life. Some older nations continue to keep their women behind closed doors, and not solely because the system appeals to their sense of propriety. The life of a saint, as Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall indicates here, can be lived as well by a lady of the harim as by a member of an order pledged to prayer and

Pasha. She did not shine beside the well-bred Turkish lady who was her father-in-law's chief wife: the contrast is touched-in by Mr. Pickthall with not a little subtlety. At the same time, Barakah in the harim, with plenty of female companions of her own choosing, with her children, without anxiety for her material well-being, was in a far better position than Mary Smith, the governess in an



Photo, L.N.A.

LONDON'S TRIBUTE TO THE ANTARCTIC HEROES; PART OF THE TEN THOUSAND UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION TO ST. PAUL'S FOR THE MEMORIAL SERVICE—SHOWING STATE CARRIAGES OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL.

St. Paul's was filled to its utmost capacity at the Memorial Service on Feb. 14 in honour of Captain Scott and his comrades, who died while returning from the South Pole. The King attended the service, as also did the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, distinguished foreign representatives, and civic officials. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were among the clergy officiating. Some ten thousand people were unable to obtain admission to the cathedral.

chastity; and the life of the incorrigible worldling is no worse, and may be better, for the discipline of the veil. Mary Smith, otherwise Barakah, who had been one of the odd women of her own country, a poor governess, became the wife of a young Egyptian

English household. Mr. Pickthall is much too keen and dispassionate an observer to let his moral run away with him. The men are the weak points of his story. The old Pasha, wise and cautious, but feeble; Yusuf, Barakah's husband, a poor thing; Mohammed, her son, whose ill-disciplined nature hurried him to a despicable end—these figures do not inspire confidence in the harim, where each and all began their days. Seclusion has its practical advantages for the women; but the virile qualities of the nations where it is practised do not seem to be all they should be. "Veiled Women" gives an extraordinarily interesting picture of Egyptian life, and is worthy of the pen of the gifted author of "Said the Fisherman."



Photo, Chamfagius.

A JEWEL SET IN THE SILVER COAST: BIARRITZ—THE VILLA BELSA.

The Côte d'Argent, that beautiful south-west corner of France in the angle of the Bay of Biscay, with the Pyrenees as a background, has, like the Riviera, its numerous winter volantes. The climate is mild, and the surroundings are all that could be desired. Seaward there are picturesque rocks, tall cliffs, and splendid sands, while inland there are pine-forests and mountain scenery. In Biarritz itself there is the Casino, and other amusements. The town is easily reached by the Paris-Orleans Railway, via Bayonne.

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It is so light and easy to climb.

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Send for my free Book, which tells of the means whereby such invalids can secure a new lease of life. One of my MODERN chairs will give an invalid the opportunity of getting the fresh country air and healthful exercise. Above all, it makes him INDEPENDENT once more. Most kinds of hand-propelled invalid chairs are being built on principles which I abandoned ten years ago. I am that period ahead of other makers. My machines are ideal for all invalids—whether a lady desiring chiefly ease and comfort, or the robust cripple who likes to take a long run of forty or fifty miles at a time. My Model 3 HAND-PROPELLED machine (here illustrated) suits either, because not only is it specially built to suit each purchaser, but it is fitted with TWO-SPEED GEAR (and Free Wheel) enabling hills to be climbed by the ordinary invalid, thus rendering him or her really independent on the road.

Small seats, saddles, or light coach-built bathechairs, can be fitted if preferred; or steering-wheel can be at rear (operated by hand while propelling).

Designed by an invalid, himself unable to walk, and a Cycle Engineer, and highly recommended in *British Medical Journal*, *Cycling*, &c.

KINDLY MAKE A NOTE OF MY ADDRESS, and send it to any such invalid known to you. My 2-speeder will give him or her a new start in life.

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Think what a delightful experience for an invalid to free-wheel down hills like a cyclist, and to be able to surmount hills easily; to accompany friends on pleasure trips unaided—or go elsewhere, attending to his business affairs even without troubling other people.

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Mrs. E. Ager, of Partridge House, Vine Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex, writes:—

My baby, who is one of twins, and is just ten months old to-day, is a fine, strong, healthy child, and has seven teeth.

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If your eyes could see

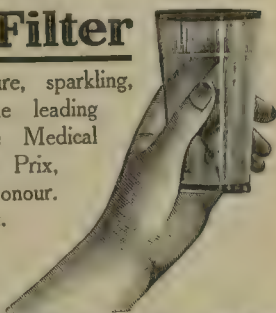
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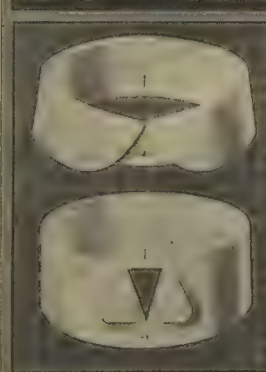
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Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the world.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 27, 1900) of Mr. WILLIAM BLACKSTONE RENNELL, of 62, Eaton Place, who died on Dec. 11, is proved by the Hon. Louisa Henrietta Rennell, the widow, Lord Barnard, brother-in-law, and George G. K. Kirkington, the value of the estate being £137,296. The testator gives his house and furniture, the Consols and Bank of England stock standing in his name, and the



WRECKED ON THE BLACK SEA COAST WHILE COVERING THE DISEMBARKATION OF TROOPS: THE TURKISH BATTLE-SHIP "ASSAR-I-TEFKIK."

The "Assar-i-Tewfik" was recently covering the landing of some Turkish irregulars at Tcherkess, on the Black Sea coast, when they were attacked by Bulgarians. The battleship stood closer in to help the troops, and ran aground on a submerged rock, where she remained a target for the Bulgarian artillery. The crew were taken off by torpedo-boats, but in the rough weather prevailing it was thought impossible to save the ship. The "Assar-i-Tewfik" was built at La Seyne in 1867, and reconstructed at Krupp's in 1903-7.

money at his current account at Messrs. Child's to his wife; £5000 to his sister Mary Elizabeth Rennell; £5000 each to his cousins Rennell Coleridge and Major-General Frederick Lorn Campbell; £1000 to Charles D. Clapcott; £1000 to his godson Luke Coleridge; £200 to Lord Barnard; £100 to St. George's Hospital; £50 each to the Free Cancer Hospital and the Royal Blind Pension Society; £1000 to George G. K. Kirkington; and the residue to his wife for life, and then for Rennell Coleridge and Major-General Lorn Campbell.

The will and codicil of Mr. CHRISTIAN ADOLPH LICHTENBERG, of Villa Margherita, near Treviso, Italy, and formerly of Liverpool, who died on Oct. 15, are proved by Henry Weissenberg, the value of the estate being £440,983. He gives all furniture and jewels to his wife; 10,000 debentures in the Krawehl Coal Company to his son William Theodore; 5000 debentures in such company to his daughter Ernestine Allingham; 10,000 debentures in the Wills Malta Cold Stores, Ltd., each to his sons Ernest Balzar and John Wills; and 3826 debentures to his daughter Holty Lichtenberg McIlwraith; £5000 to Thomas Lowndes Washington; various shares to Henry Weissenberg; and the residue in trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his children and their issue.

The will of Mr. WILLIAM COULSON PARKINSON, of Carlton House, Hillfield Avenue, Hornsey, and Cottage Lane, City Road, who died on Dec. 29, are proved, the value of the property being £294,474. The testator gives £500, Carlton House, and property at Aldington, Sussex, to his wife; £300 each to her sisters, Mary Ann and Eliza Smith; £1000 to the Baptist Missionary Society; £500 each to the Baptist Zenana Missionary Society, the Orphan

Working School, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Ragged School Union; his ordinary shares in Parkinson and Cowan, Ltd., to his sons William Wallace, Bernard Robert, Paul Gerhardt, and Alan Moffat; 18,000 preference shares therein to his son Louis Coulson; £8000 in trust for each of his daughters, Emmeline Lizzie Curtis, Florence Mabel, and Kathleen Hazel; and property coming to him from the will of his mother to all his children. The residue he leaves in trust for his wife for life, and then for his sons Henry Clifford, Arthur Douglas, Eric Edward, Oscar James, and Norman.

The will (dated Sept. 4, 1901) of SIR GEORGE BARRINGTON BAKER-WILBRAHAM, Bt., of Rode Hall, Scholar Green, Chester, who died on Aug. 28, is proved by Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., son, Francis R. Twemlow, and Francis C. D. Smythe, the value of the estate being £112,042 10s. 5d. The testator gives such sums as will make up portions of £12,000 each for his daughters, Margaret Isabel and Sibylla Frances; £500, the income from ground rents at Bath, and the use of 4, Hyde Park Square and of property in Devon, to his wife, she paying £300 per annum to his daughter Katherine Mary Fioulkes; £50 to his god-daughter the Hon. Edith Frances Pakington; £100 each to the executors; and the residue to his son.

The will of Mr. PERCY BEALE NEAME, of The Mount, Faversham, principal partner in Messrs. Shepherd, Neame and Co., the Faversham Brewery, who died on Jan. 5, is proved, the gross value of the estate being £241,134. The testator gives the household and personal effects and an annuity of £3500 to his wife; £2500 each to his daughters; and the residue to his children, they bringing various amounts into hotchpot.

The will of Mr. FREDERICK BROICHER, of 136, Tulse Hill, and 1, Fenchurch Avenue, who died on Jan. 14, is proved by his widow, the value of the property being £50,000 so far as can at present be ascertained. He gave the use of one of his residences to his wife, and subject thereto 136, Tulse Hill and £5000 go to his son Carl Antonius Wolfgang; a house on the Rhine and £5000 to his son Friedrich Wilhelm, and another house on the



Photo. Wolff.

USED FOR OBSERVATIONS AT THE SIEGE OF ADRIANOPLE A BULGARIAN CAPTIVE BALLOON NEAR THE TOWN.

Rhine and £20,000 to his daughter Harriette A. A. M. Broicher; and the residue to his wife.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Thomas Hudson Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, Northumberland, and Holmwood, Newcastle	£412,310
Mr. John Burden Blandy, of Madeira	£117,461
Mr. Joseph Barr Paterson, Bradstones, West Derby	£93,651
Mrs. Beatrice Katharine Louisa Doherty, Vernon House, Weston Park, Bath	£71,991
Mr. Francis Allnutt Dodd, 39, Milner Square, Islington	£84,674
Mr. Robert McMillan, Methian Park, Dumfries	£82,896
Mr. Adrian Mellor Meigh Glen Kidston, Ferniegair, Helensburgh	£57,266



Photo. Wolff.

THE TURKS' MOST FORMIDABLE FOE OUTSIDE ADRIANOPLE: THE BULGARIANS' LARGEST SIEGE-GUN, WHICH FIRED THE FIRST SHOT AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

On the renewal of the war the Bulgarian battery under Captain Athanasoff was ordered to fire the first shot into Adrianople from the gun here shown. It is the largest siege-gun the Bulgarians are using, and the Turks, it is said, have fired more than 5000 shots at it without succeeding in disabling it. The Bulgarians recently agreed to the establishment of a neutral zone in Adrianople as a refuge for foreign residents.

ESTD **BONUS YEAR 1913** 1815.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

£2,982,000 was the sum divided among Policy-holders by the Scottish Widows' Fund at the last Septennial Division of Profits.

It is anticipated that the handsome rate of Bonus declared at previous Divisions will be fully maintained at the forthcoming Quinquennial Division of Profits.

For the last 40 years the Compound Bonus Rate of the Scottish Widows' Fund has never fallen below 34/- per cent. per annum, and for 80 years the rate has averaged within a penny of that amount.

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This Society being conducted on the Mutual Principle, the Profits belong exclusively to the Members. There are no Shareholders' dividends to pay. All Profit Policies issued during 1913 will share in the distribution at 31st December next.

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describes it as
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Medical Journal*
says: "Time and we
have justified the
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meets most exactly the require-
ments of Influenza Patients.

In an article dealing with Influenza, the *Practitioner* says: "The diet should consist mainly of milk ... BENER'S FOOD, and Calves' Foot Jelly."

This is because Influenza is one of a class of illnesses which develops an almost immediate physical collapse of the patient, and in all such cases the digestive organs are usually among the first to feel the effect, and to become incapable of performing their full duties.

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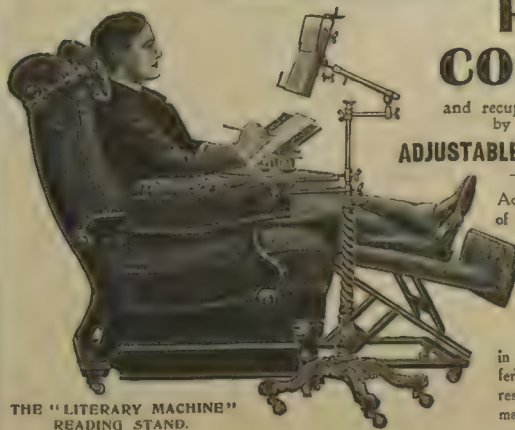
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Adjustable in the actual sense
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position. Artistic, withal,
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THE "LITERARY MACHINE"
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Write for Catalogue of "Modern Comfort Furniture" (800 illustrations) post free.

Every conceivable device for Invalids and those requiring Real Rest.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The International Aero Show. This has been a week of Shows of one sort and another. Two motor exhibitions in Manchester and the Aero Show in London are rather by way of an *embarras de richesses* to those whom the call of duty takes to all such functions as they occur. To the Londoner, the Aero Show has the greater interest in that it is on his doorstep, and I must say that the Londoner aforesaid has fallen to its appeal in a manner which surprises me. In previous years the Aero Show, even with the added interest of motor-boat exhibits, has utterly failed to attract the general public, but the story has been very different during the past week. Of course, it could not be expected that the Show would be as popular as the motor or motor-cycle exhibitions, but nevertheless the Society of Motor Manufacturers, which is the promoting body, has no reason at all to complain of

the support that has been given. The visit of the King on the opening day undoubtedly gave things a fillip, and from every point of view it is to be hoped that his manifestation of interest in the new science will be an example to those of his subjects who understand nothing and care less about its bearing on the wide issues of national defence. It must have been perfectly apparent to anyone who was present at Olympia that his Majesty's interest in aviation is far beyond that of the spectator. As he passed from stand to stand—I think he visited every single aeroplane exhibit—he put questions which absolutely astonished some of those to whom they were addressed, while his criticisms of certain designs were such as showed him to have a knowledge of the subject deeper than that of many professional aviators and makers of air-craft. Undoubtedly King George's visit created a most excellent impression and helped in no small measure to assure the success of the Show.

Some Impressions of the Show.

Within the limits of the space at my disposal it is impossible to give even a general review of the exhibits, so I must content myself with pointing a few of the main conclusions to which the Show as a whole gives rise. The most important of these is that enormous progress has been made since the date of the last Show, two years ago. That, of course, is a mere platitude. We know from the records of performance that immense progress has been made in the science of aviation, and it did not need the Show to tell us. But I do think that it wanted the Show to emphasise the lesson and to drive home to the man in the street that aerial navigation is really here with us in a concrete form. It is all very well to read in the newspapers



Photo, Saito.
ONE OF THE LEADING LOW-PRICED CARS FOR 1913:
THE POPULAR R.C.H. 15.9-H.P. TORPEDO DE LUXE.

The equipment at £225 includes refinements usually found only on cars costing £300 or £400. They include hood, screen, five electric lamps, speedometer, mirror, and detachable rims with spare rim. The car is sold by Messrs. Byrom and Co., of 85, Great Portland Street.

that Garros broke the world's altitude record by a few hundred feet, or that Legagneux flew a couple of hundred miles with a passenger. The man in the street hears, but does not see, and it therefore means nothing much to him. One of our foremost generals has laid it down as an axiom that it is impossible to make successful war unless you have command of the air. The average citizen reads this utterance—and goes on his way supposing that it is somebody's business to see that when the next war comes this country will be undisputed mistress of the air, but he does not trouble how it is to be done. This is mainly because the aeroplane is an abstract something which he probably has never seen and does not understand even remotely. Now, touching this note of progress, it is interesting to recall that at the last Show held at Olympia there were, I believe, but two machines that had ever left the ground. This year, every aeroplane exhibited has flown for at least fifty miles, and most of them several times that distance.

[Continued overleaf.]



Photos, Geddes, Ashworth, and Meredith.

THE COVETED CENTURY AT LAST: THE 25-H.P. TALBOT, DRIVEN BY PERCY LAMBERT, LAPPING THE BROOKLANDS TRACK AT OVER 100 MILES AN HOUR; INSET—PERCY LAMBERT AT THE WHEEL. After his hard luck at the previous attempt, when a deflated tyre just prevented him from accomplishing 100 miles in the hour, Mr. Percy Lambert succeeded triumphantly, a few days later, in achieving this feat at Brooklands, on the 25-h.p. Talbot. Palmer cord tyres were used.



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103 MILES

1470 yards

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RIBBED TREAD PALMER CORD MOTOR TYRES

At Brooklands, on February 15th, Mr. Percy Lambert, using Palmer Cord Tyres on a 25 h.p. Talbot Car, succeeded for the first time in the history of motoring in covering the amazing distance of 103 miles 1470 yards in one hour (average speed 103.84 miles per hour). He also created the following new Records: 50 miles in 29 mins. 2.50 secs.; 100 miles in 57 mins. 49.38 secs. (speed of 103.76 per hour), and a new Brooklands ten-lap Record at a speed of 102.24 miles per hour.

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The Rudge Multi gear gives a perfect range of 20 speeds—the infinitely small gradations keeping the machine in perfect control under all conditions.

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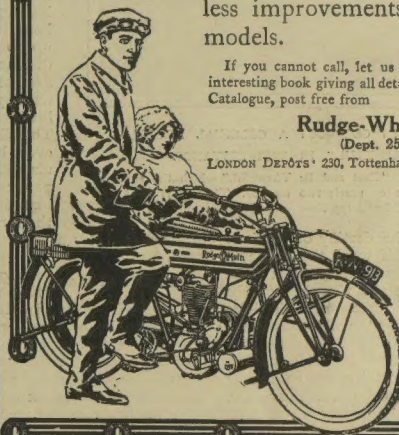
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R178

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Continued.

Two years ago there were people in the Show who would guarantee their machines to fly, though they were not particularly certain about it. This year, if you asked an exhibitor if he would give such a guarantee, he would probably be insulted—it is taken quite as a matter of course that the aeroplane as exhibited is a practical flying-machine. Now, I think that when the average spectator goes to the Aero Show and has all this impressed upon him at first hand, he cannot but go away with entirely new ideas on the subject of aviation in its broader aspects, and his mind must therefore be more receptive to the arguments of the understanding minority which insists

dirigible, our own apparent lack of interest in that matter is to be deplored.

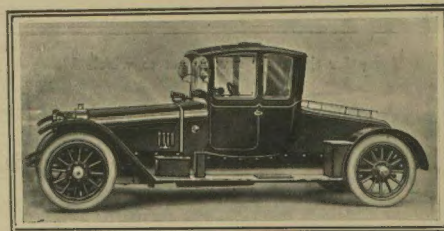
Another Wonderful Speed Record.

Last week it fell to me to recount a wonderful speed record made by a 25-h.p. Talbot car at Brooklands on the previous Saturday. Now I have to chronicle an even more marvellous speed feat by the same car. As I outlined last week, the ambition of the Talbot people was to cover a hundred miles inside the hour. This has now, for the first time in the history of land-locomotion, been accomplished, and by the same car, with its little 25·6-h.p. motor. The new record was set up at Brooklands on Saturday, when the car, driven as before by Mr. Percy Lambert, covered no less a distance than 103 miles 1470 yards in the hour, capturing intermediate world's records as well. The new records are: Fifty miles in 29 min. 2·5 sec., equal to 103·3 miles per hour; 100 miles in 57 min. 49·38 sec., equaling 103·76 miles per hour; and the one-hour record, as stated already. The old hour record was 97 miles 1037 yards, and stood to the credit of Hemery, on an "unlimited" De Dietrich car. The

merit of the Talbot performance lies in the fact that, although many attempts have been made to achieve the hundred miles in the hour with cars of up to 200 h.p., the distance has been first covered in the time by a car of absolutely puny rating. The difference, however, between formula rating and horsepower developed is something to make the formulists think. Palmer cord tyres were used for the record run.

The Isle of Man Race.

A report is abroad that the race projected by the R.A.C., to be held in September in the Isle of Man, has been abandoned. This statement is, to say the least, premature. Permission to use the roads has been accorded by the Manx authorities, and nothing has publicly transpired to indicate that the Club does not intend to run the event. There is, however, a movement on foot within the ranks of



EXHIBITED AT THE MANCHESTER SHOW: A 30-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER SUNBEAM, WITH A PARTICULARLY SMART COUPÉ BODY.

The R.A.C. has granted a special diploma to the Sunbeam Motor Car Company for the fine performance of three of their cars in France last June.

the Society of Motor Manufacturers for the postponement of the race until 1914, and I shall not be at all surprised if those who are urging this course carry their point.

W. WHITTALL.



AFTER THE RECENT LANDSLIDE IN GLENCOE, A COLONIAL ARGYLL— WITH "REST AND BE THANKFUL" IN THE DISTANCE.

Beyond the debris is seen the beginning of "Rest and Be Thankful," which the surveyor estimates will be impassable to motor traffic for nearly two months. The car is an Argyll of the Colonial type.

that in the air most probably lies the destiny of empires. Another point which impresses itself upon the student-visitor is that the dirigible balloon has utterly given place to the heavier-than-air machine in the thoughts of the British designer. Two years ago, there were dirigibles and non-steerable balloons dominating the whole building, to say nothing of models without end. This year, the gas-bag is conspicuous more by its absence than anything. The sole representative of the type is the comparatively tiny Army dirigible, "Delta." This is not the place, even did space allow, to discuss the policy of pinning our faith to the aeroplane alone, but I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that, in view of what is happening across the North Sea in the development of the big



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The fire-float was specially built for use on the Glamorganshire Canal and at the Docks. Its pumping capacity is 1500 gallons a minute, and its speed six to eight miles an hour. The monitor can throw water 150 to 200 feet.

EARLY MOTOR CAR TYPES

No. 6.—The first motor-cab.

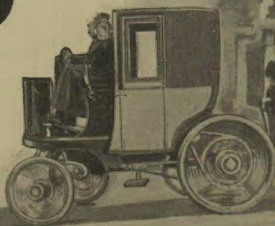
London without taxi-cabs is hard to realise in these swiftly moving times. So rapidly are impressions effaced that when one spies a hansom cab it is almost with a start of surprise. Yet who could tell off-hand when the motor-cab was first introduced? It will surprise many to learn that London boasted a motor-cab in 1897, the year of the Diamond Jubilee! This prototype of all taxi-cabs is portrayed in the accompanying picture, and hardly looks, it will be admitted, a carriage fit for a king. Yet it was in this very vehicle that King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was driven from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace and back, in 1897. The cab also figured in the first motor-car wedding on record. To modern eyes it looks as out-of-date as a Sedan chair, and in appearance, indeed, resembles one.

The tyres were of solid rubber, and seldom lasted more than 300 miles. But that was before the Dunlop Company had solved the question of making practicable tyres for motor vehicles. To-day the tale is very different. A Dunlop tyre fitted to a "W. & G." taxi-cab, and re-treaded twice, has achieved the remarkable distance of 16,600 miles. Many others, notably amongst private owners, have exceeded this, and there are two instances of

DUNLOPS

with records of over 23,000 miles. These are proofs of the quality contained in Dunlops, which have held the foremost place in the tyre world since 1888.

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1897

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cartilages of the ear are gently moulded while they are pliable, and beautiful, well-placed ears in adult life are thus ensured. In addition, the Claxton Ear-Cap prevents the hair tangling during sleep, and causes the child to breathe through the nose instead of the mouth, which is so common a cause in chest and throat troubles. Patronised by the nobility, gentry and medical profession. The

CLAXTON EAR-CAP

is the recognised standard appliance, and is made in twenty-one sizes, and directions for measurement are given at foot. The Claxton Ear-Cap may be obtained of all chemists, stores, and outfitters; and purchasers should look for the little silky gauze diamond on the ear shown in illustration above. To order direct fill up and forward form below.

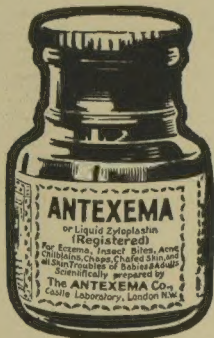
Special Order Form.

To L. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.

Herewith please find remittance for 4/- for the Claxton Patent Ear-Cap. The measurement right round head touching points A and B is..... and from lobe to lobe of ears marked D, touching at point C, is.....

Name.....
Address.....

The Illustrated London News, 22/2/13.....



That's what you want for your Skin Trouble

IS your face covered with pimples, blotches, blackheads, or spots? Is your skin disfigured by eczema? Have you an itching rash all over your chest or back? Are you troubled by a breaking-out or raw place on your leg that irritates and worries you day and night? Apply Antexema, and you will instantly get rid of the itching, burning pain. Go on applying it, and soon your skin will be so clear and healthy you will be proud of it, instead of being worried as you are now. Our confidence in the certainty of Antexema curing you is due to the fact that during the last twenty-five years it has worked hundreds of thousands of similar miracles. Antexema has cured skin sufferers who suffered martyrdom and failed to get the slightest benefit from doctors, or any other treatment whatever.

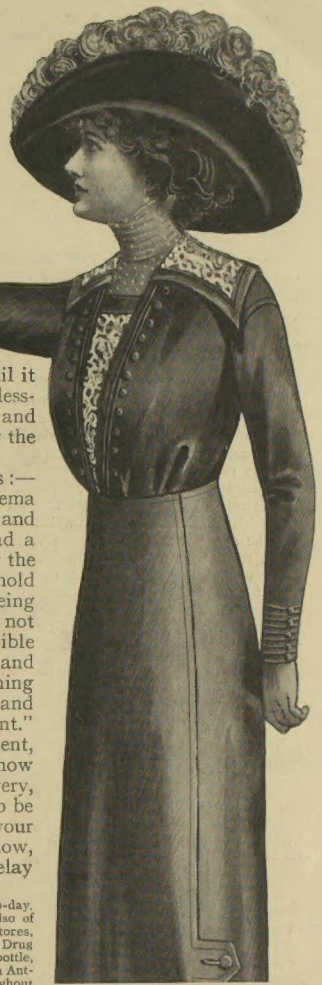
Every skin complaint is cured by Antexema. Eczema, whether dry, weeping, scaly, or gouty; bad legs, bad hands, face spots, and every irritated, inflamed, or diseased condition of the skin is cooled and soothed the moment Antexema touches it. The healing process starts immediately, new skin begins to grow, and every day the appearance of

your skin will steadily improve until it becomes spotless. Antexema is a blessing to mothers, as it is the safest and most efficacious of all remedies for the skin ailments of babies.

Mrs. E. S., of Birmingham, writes:—"I suffered several winters with eczema inside my hands and on the backs, and tried everything. Last winter I had a worse attack, and could not sleep for the itching and burning. My household duties were neglected owing to my being unable to wet my hands, and did not know what to do to allay the terrible irritation. I obtained Antexema, and the result was magical. The itching soon vanished, the skin healed, and I have had no return of the complaint."

Antexema is not a greasy ointment, it does not soil your clothing, nor show on your skin. It was a doctor's discovery, and you have only to use it once to be enthusiastic over its merits. If your skin is unhealthy start your cure now, before your trouble gets worse. Delay is dangerous.

Do your duty to your skin, and get Antexema to-day. Supplied by all chemists and stores everywhere. Also of Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrod's, Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parke's, Taylor's Drug Stores, and Lewis & Burrows' at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle, or post free in plain wrapper, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also throughout India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Africa, and Europe.



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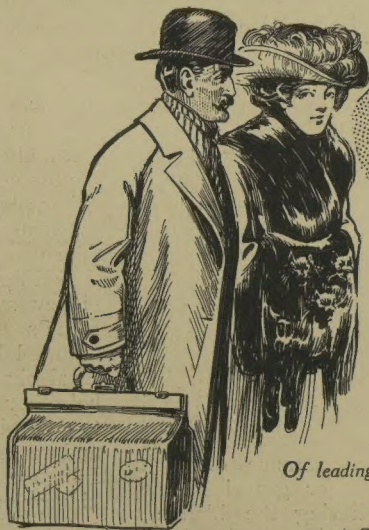
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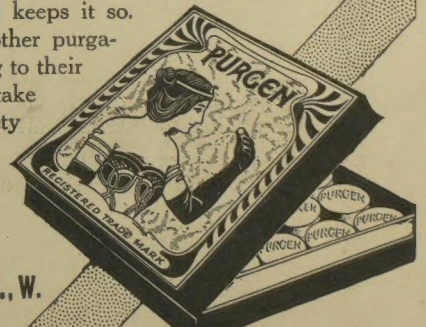
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CHRISTMAS RITUAL AND TRADITION.

DISCUSSION of the rites, customs, ceremonies, pastimes, and traditions of Christmas has always made a forcible appeal to the public mind. Every Yuletide the newspapers, which at other times of the year are not greatly concerned with such affairs, find space to revive well-worn legends and pieces of folk-lore. The whole pleasing subject has now been dealt with in encyclopedic fullness and collected into a substantial volume by Mr. Clement A. Miles. His book is entitled "Christmas, its Ritual and Tradition, Christian and Pagan" (Fisher Unwin). He examines the origin and purpose of the festival, the ideas it suggests, and the way in which it was turned by the Church from Pagan to Christian uses. From a literary point of view, the first part is probably the most interesting and valuable, especially the examination of Christmas poems. From the ancient Latin hymns the author passes to the consideration of the humanising influence of Franciscanism, and so on through Jacobine da Todi's vernacular Italian poetry to German Catholic poetry and the Mediaeval English Carol. The examples and commentary make delightful reading. Of the purely Christian observances we have a further examination under the heads of the Christmas drama (which had a liturgical origin) and of the Presépio, or crib. Mention of the latter at once recalls the beautiful legend of St. Francis, which Mr. Miles quotes in its proper place. When the saint who is said to have originated this "Miracle" first bowed down before the little tableau, his ecstasy was so intense that he saw actually the Divine Babe in the Manger and not a mere figure. The fable, like all fables, has a deep truth underlying it, although the strong-minded cannot accept it literally. Turning to the Pagan survivals, we find ourselves among our more familiar customs, the Yule log, the ceremonies, games, and observances of the Christmas Eve and the Twelve Days, the Christmas tree and its decorations, special dishes of the festival, and the pretty Continental custom of the animals' Christmas feast. Games, masking, the mummers, the Feast of Fools, and many other quaint pieces of popular observance are historically discussed. The various saints' days that fall around and about Christmas play an important part in the legendary lore of the season. The story is carried on through the New Year, right up to Candlemas, when, in ancient times, the festive season came to an end. We do not allow ourselves so long an indulgence in these hurrying days. The book is full of interesting matter and illustrations.

Mr. Arthur Somervell, whose new symphony was the chief item in the programme of the London Symphony Orchestra's extra concert under the direction of Nikisch, was born in the Lake Country fifty years ago and studied in London and Germany. His work has not been heard much in the concert-room of late years, but quite apart from his success as a song-writer he has made some notable contributions to English music. Choral work has been his strong point: he has a fine feeling for the human voice and treats it very fairly upon all occasions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J A BURROWS (Stratford, Canada).—If you will look at the solution of No. 357 you will see we say, after giving the main variations, "any other move," which includes such as R takes Q, 2. Kt to Q Kt 2nd, and mate must follow on the third move.

G W CLARKE (Merion, Victoria).—We hope to publish your problem, and we are pleased to note the faculty of composition remains in the family.

THE SECRETARY (Imperial Chess Club).—We are much obliged for your favour.

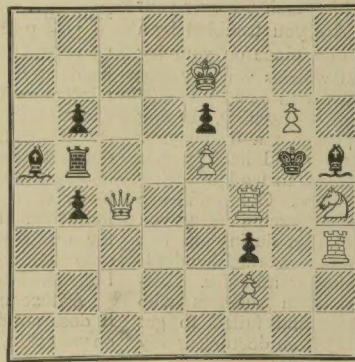
W H PRING (Chelsea).—We think, if you will look again at No. 358, you will find the blunder is yours, not ours.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 357 received from J A Burrows (Stratford, Canada); of No. 358 from C A M (Penang); of No. 358 from W Beatty (Toronto), J Murray (Quebec), and H A Sellar; of No. 358 from J W Beatty, R J Lonsdale, and L Schlus (Vienna); of No. 348 from Bela Kures (Budapest), L Schlus, C Barretto (Madrid), and J B Camara (Madeira); of No. 358 from A W Hamilton Gell (Windsale), J C Gennell (Campbelltown), J Gamble (Belfast), F Glanville (High Wycombe), and H S Brandreth (Cimiez).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 356 received from Rev. J Christie (Redditch), J Churcher (Southampton), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), J Fowler, G Stillinglee Johnson (Cobham), H Grasset Baldwin, Joseph Wilcock (Shrewsbury), J Deering (Cahara), Rev. F T Shellard (Bristol), H S Brandreth, J C Stackhouse (Torquay), R Worters (Canterbury), F Warren (Derby), and H R Nichols (Willesden).

PROBLEM No. 358.—By T. R. DAWSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 358.—By T. W. GEARY.

WHITE

1. B to B 4th

2. Q to B 8th (ch)

3. B or Kt mates

If Black plays, Kt to K 5th, a. Q to B and (ch); if 1. Kt to B 6th, a. Kt to B 7th (ch); and if 1. Kt to K 7th, then a. Kt to B 6th (ch), a. K to K 3rd; and 3. Q to K 5th, mate.

BLACK

K to K 3rd

K moves

The American Chess Tournament ended, as was expected, in a victory for Capablanca, but only by half a point ahead of Marshall, who was second; and Jaffe was third. The outstanding feature of the contest is, perhaps, the magnanimous way in which Mr. Felix Kahn has voluntarily discharged all liabilities of the abandoned international meeting.

The Imperial Chess Club, finding its premises inadequate to its growing requirements, will move on March 1 into new premises it has secured within the Kiffe Club, 2, Cork Street, W. The premises are in every way most suitable and desirable, with every comfort and convenience surrounding them, and the chess-room will be open daily from 2.30 p.m. till 12 p.m. We hope these advantages will lead to a large increase of membership. Members can join at once without paying the full yearly subscription. Instruction given by the leading professionals on reasonable terms. Full particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Fisher, 11, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the American Tournament, at New York, between Messrs. CAPABLANCA and JANOWSKY.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to B 3rd Kt to B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd
5. B takes Kt Q P takes B
6. Castles

The usual continuation is Kt takes P, which is perhaps stronger than the text move.

6. B to K Kt 5th
7. P to K R 3rd B to R 4th
8. Q to K 2nd B to Q 2nd
9. P to Q 3rd Q to K 2nd
10. Kt to Q sq Castles Q R

11. Kt to K 3rd B to Kt 3rd
12. Kt to R 4th K R to Kt sq
13. Kt (K 3) to B 5 Q to K 3rd
14. P to K B 4th B takes Kt

Because 15. Kt takes P is threatened, followed by 16. P to B 5th, with a fine attack.

15. Kt takes B P takes P
16. B takes P B to B 3rd (ch)
17. B to K 3rd B to B sq
18. Q to B 2nd R to Q 2nd
19. B to B 5th B takes B
20. Q takes B K to Kt sq

21. K to B 2nd Kt to K sq
22. Q R to K B sq P to B 3rd
23. P to Q Kt 3rd Kt to Q 3rd
24. K to B 4th K takes Kt
25. Q takes Kt Q takes Q
26. R takes Q

The point of the struggle so far has been White's successful effort to prevent his

27. P to K Kt 4th R to K sq
28. P to Kt 4th P to Kt 2nd
29. K to B 2nd P to Q Kt 4th
30. P to Q 4th R to Q 5th
31. R to Q Kt sq R to K 4th
32. K to K 3rd

The perfect timing of White's play is a feature of this masterly finish.

32. R to Q 2nd
33. P to R 5th R to K 3rd
34. R (Kt sq) to R (Q 2) to K 2nd

The winning stroke, as White gains a passed Pawn, whose advance is only a matter of care and time.

35. P to Kt 5th P takes P
36. R takes P R to R 3rd
37. R to Kt 3rd R 3 to K 3rd
38. P to R 4th P to Kt 3rd
39. R to Kt 5th P to R 3rd
40. R to Kt 4th R to K 2nd
41. P to Q 4th K to B sq
42. R to B 4th (ch) K to K 2nd
43. P to K 5th P to Kt 4th
44. K to K 4th R (K 3) to K 2nd

White must win, and the game could as fitly terminate here as ten moves later on.

Whatever the *Times* does, it does well, and many of its articles are worthy of more permanent preservation than the columns of a newspaper. A great many readers will welcome the issue in book form of the extremely interesting supplement given with the 40,000th issue of the *Times* on September 10 last. As the introduction to the volume recalls, this supplement deals with the history of three things, Printing, the British Newspaper Press, and the *Times*. All three are subjects that have closely affected the life of the nation, and as such appeal to all intelligent people, while the manner of their treatment in this volume is at once concise, thorough, and readable. The interest, of course, is partly historical and personal, and partly technical, but the account of the technicalities is so presented as to make it intelligible to the general reader as well as valuable to the expert. Every branch of the great and complicated industry of the modern Press is touched upon, including the various processes of illustration. The book itself is illustrated by six drawings of different mechanical departments of the *Times* Offices in Printing House Square.

METHODS of attaining a LONG and HEALTHFUL LIFE

The autobiography of the Venetian nobleman, Lewis Cornaro, first published A.D. 1588, shows that even in the sixteenth century the secret of attaining a long and healthful life and correcting a bad constitution was understood and practised. Cornaro, a physical wreck at 40, so reformed his manner of living that within twelve months he had thrown off all his infirmities and so strengthened his constitution that he lived to the age of 100 years. Cornaro's principles may be summarised as follows:

1. Eat and drink IN STRICT MODERATION, take only what agrees with you, and masticate your food thoroughly. (If a very restricted diet enables one to recover from a serious illness, Cornaro aptly points out, surely a slightly increased quantity of food is best suited to preserve health.)
2. Keep your temper, control the emotions and passions, and cultivate a cheerful disposition.
3. Get regular daily exercise (especially a good walk), and all the fresh air you can; breathe deeply.
4. Maintain regularity and efficiency of the eliminative system.

The same rules that Cornaro followed over 300 years ago, should be followed to-day to get the same results. Conditions, however, have vastly changed since

Cornaro's time. It is scarcely possible in these strenuous days to observe absolute regularity and strict moderation in eating and drinking, consequently the eliminative system is often seriously over-taxed, and artificial aid becomes imperative to preserve health.

Fortunately, there are ample warnings (flatulence, headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, etc.) when the elimination of the body's solid waste is deficient. But deficiency in the elimination of the body's liquid waste, though equally serious, is often difficult to detect. Only too frequently the deficiency is not discovered until serious mischief has been done.

The kidneys, we know, have to take the uric acid and waste water out of the blood. But it is possible—and, in fact, often happens—for a considerable quantity of uric acid poison to be left in the blood, and to collect in the system before its presence is betrayed by the appearance of such symptoms as sediment or gravel in the water, distress in relieving the bladder, having to get up several times in the night, or the pains of rheumatism, lumbago or sciatica. Many cases of dropsy are the immediate result of waste water being left in the blood by weak kidneys, and this is a serious symptom, for it is liable to weaken the heart.

Any stubborn pain in the back or irregularity of the urinary system is sufficient

cause to suspect kidney weakness. When the blood is loaded with kidney waste it dulls the intellect, impedes digestion, and makes you feel heavy, drowsy, and irritable. Neglect of these earlier symptoms may lead to inflammation of the bladder, stone, total renal obstruction, dropsy, chronic rheumatism, sciatica, or incurable kidney disease.

TREATMENT consists in amending the diet and doing everything possible to raise the tone of the system by regular habits of living, plenty of fresh air, and daily exercise, especially a good walk. Patient should take care to avoid colds and chills, and should never resist the desire to relieve the kidney system. A thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, each dose followed by a glass of water, cleanses the renal channels, and gives the kidneys the help they need to recover themselves, and to deal with the accumulation of uric acid and waste water. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are solely for derangements of the kidneys and urinary system; they do not interfere with the liver, stomach or bowels in any way. The Pills are guaranteed to contain no injurious ingredient whatever.

2/9 per box, six boxes for 13/9; Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W.; also at Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A., Cape Town, S.A., and Sydney, Australia.